WESTERN RECORDER.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

GREAT WANTS OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

To the Christian Public.

When an institution, depending upon the public favour and support, is in danger of failing to accomplish all the ends for which it was organised, duty to those by whom it is sustained, and fidelity to the cause which it promotes, require that its necessities be fully made known. Such a crisis having arrived in the operations of the American Education Society, the Directors would be unworthy of their trust, if they should neglect to give seasonable notice of the urgent wants of the Society. It is not every difficulty or embarrassment, they are aware, which will justify such an appeal as the present; but when *every resource* within their reach has been exhausted, and the question whether the Society shall continue to advance, or come to a stand, calls for an immediate practical decision, they cannot be silent.

It would be injustice to the numerous and increasing benefactors of the Society, and betray ingratitude to God, not to mention in this place, that the funds for defraying the current expenditures of the Society have been steadily and rapidly increasing for several years past. It is *not* because less is given for this purpose now, than formerly, for *much more* is given; but because, in the good providence of God, the applications for assistance have increased *more rapidly* still, that the Directors have been compelled to make this appeal. These applications have been *doubled* and *trebled* within four years, until there are now depending upon the Society, in various stages of study, preparatory to the ministry, not far from *five hundred* young men of approved piety and talents, in *seventy* institutions of learning. It is, moreover, cause of thankfulness, that the prospect of a continued increase of applications was never brighter than at present. If the requisite funds shall be furnished, there can be no doubt, that the number of able and faithful ministers of the gospel will be greatly increased, in a little time.

But, it is obvious that christian benevolence must keep pace with these increasing demands, or the Society must be retarded and cramped in its efforts. The expenditures for the last *four* years alone, have *exceeded* the receipts by *twenty-three thousand* dollars. To meet this deficiency, recourse has been had to the permanent funds of the Society, until every dollar has been withdrawn, or pledged, over which the Board of Directors have any control. To this source they can no longer go, without sacrificing the *faith* of the Society, or exposing it to reproach. More must be given by the christian community, or the Board must say, what they never *yet* have said to applicants for patronage, *We cannot help you.* This answer *must be given* in January next, when the regular appropriations will be called for, unless the friends of the Society prevent it, by timely and liberal remittances to the treasury.

Is there a follower of Christ, who wishes the number of competent christian teachers increased, that is willing this answer should be given to a single worthy applicant? When the desolations of Zion are multiplying, and millions are famishing for the word of life; when infidelity is gathering fresh strength, and returning to the attack on christianity; and error, and superstition, and irreligion, are scattering the seeds of pestilence and death with an industrious hand; is it the time for the friends of Christ to sleep at their post, or to meditate a retreat?

The American Education Society, acting in behalf of a great and prosperous community, has solemnly pledged to lend a helping hand to every young man, of suitable qualifications, in the United States, who is destitute of the means of acquiring an education for the ministry, and who shall apply for patronage in conformity with the rules. More than *eleven hundred* young men have applied, in fifteen years, and have found the promise good. The pledge has, hitherto, been faithfully redeemed. SHALL IT NOW BE BROKEN?

Friends and benefactors of the Society! This is the question which you are called upon to decide. That pledge can be no longer fully redeemed, without a larger measure of your liberality. It cannot be redeemed in January next, unless the means of doing it shall be speedily obtained. Upon you, under God, the Society depends, not merely for its prosperity, but for its existence. If you so decide, it will go on raising up heralds of the gospel, who will bless thousands and millions of your fellow men with the messages of salvation. Already *several hundreds* are preaching the gospel in christian or in pagan lands, whom your benevolence has helped to qualify for their work. In a little time, hundreds and thousands more will follow them, if you do not grow weary in well doing. But, if you withhold your hand, or neglect to increase your efforts, as the facilities for raising up ministers increase, the work which the Society has undertaken to accomplish, must be retarded or relinquished.

The Directors do not undertake to specify all the ways in which assistance may be afforded at such a time. They venture, however, to recommend the following as peculiarly worthy of attention:—

1. Let *every* individual to whom this appeal is made, resolve to do *something*, and to do it *now*, though it be little. So long as *each* hopes that others will do the work, and thereby gets rid of *personal responsibility*, nothing will be done.

2. Let those who can, make themselves honorary members for life, by the payment of one hundred dollars, if laymen, or forty dollars, if clergymen. Will not pious females take this occasion to confer this honour upon their pastors?

3. Let the wealthy, and all who have ability, make a *special* donation, over and above their ordinary subscription, for the purpose of present relief. Let those who intend to bestow *testamentary bequests*, give what they can now. Their help can never be more seasonable than at present; it may be less *sure*, if postponed till they are dead.

4. Let the officers and members of Auxiliary Societies and Associations exert themselves to make full and prompt remittances, before the first day of January next.

5. Let Branch Societies put forth a vigorous effort to obtain, within their limits, the means of assisting their own beneficiaries, and an *additional* sum to be remitted to the treasury of the Parent Society, to relieve it from embarrassment.

6. Let every young man, who has given his obligation to refund, and who has entered upon his public labours, make a *special* effort to remit the whole, or a part of what he has received, to the treasury; and let him do it, if he can, before the first of January next.

7. Let ministers read the foregoing address from their pulpits, and recommend the object to their people.

8. Let editors, friendly to the Society, copy the same into their several journals or papers.

9. Let no young man, who is in need of aid, neglect to apply for patronage, on account of the state of the funds. Although such will see the necessity of doing all in their power to help themselves, yet their applications for assistance afford no discouragement to the friends of the Society, but rather furnish additional motives for more liberal donations.

10. Let all who have an interest at the throne of grace, pray that God would bless the Society, and open the hearts of his people to give freely and liberally in support of its object. And may the great Head of the Church smile upon every effort to send forth labourers into his harvest!

In behalf of the Directors,

E. CORNELIUS, *Secretary.*

Rooms of the American Education Society,
Boston, December, 1830.

P. S.—Donations may be sent to *Hardy Ropes, Esq.* Treasurer of the Parent Society, 52, Washington street, Boston; or, to *Oliver Wilcox, Esq.* 50, Wall street, New-York; or, to *James S. Seymour, Esq.* Auburn, New-York.

For the Western Recorder.

REVIVALS.—No. I.

Mr. Editor—It would seem by the frequent notices which are published, that the present time is full of interest to the friends of revivals, far and near. Within our own state especially, we are receiving signal mercies from the hand of God. To say nothing of what has been witnessed in our cities, or at Rochester, or at Ithaca, or at Utica; there are probably not less than twenty or thirty towns—perhaps even more—in these western districts, which are now favoured more or less with the special presence of the Holy Spirit. Besides these, there are doubtless many other places comparatively barren, within the same extent of territory, where sinners are beginning to tremble, while the professed disciples of Christ, like Jonah of old, have gone down into the sides of the ship to sleep. Awake, ye sleepers! Arise, and call upon your God!

At such a time as this, a spirit of inquiry must have been extensively awakened. Multitudes are now asking, "How shall we also obtain the blessing of a revival?" Unhappily this inquiry is too often the language of spiritual sloth. We have laid aside our armour; and how shall it be replaced? Our helmet has been marred. Our breast-plate is gone. We have dropped our shield; and the sword of the Spirit we can no longer draw from its scabbard, without turning its keen edge against ourselves. What shall we do? Will not some favoured one come among us; drag us from our *beloved* couch, and goad us out of our *cherished* insensibility.

Profound indeed are the slumbers of such persons; and for the most part, they have little sense of their own condition. Let the favoured one even come among them, according to their desire. Will they listen at once to his reproof? He must be very soft and still. No shaking among the sleepers. The revival must come without any interruption of their loved repose. These professors are as yet only *dreaming* that they wish to be awake; and after all, perhaps, their greatest difficulty is, that conscience is beginning to disturb their quiet. Of this they are not fully aware; but press them hard with their own immediate, personal obligation, and the truth will be manifest to others, if not to themselves. Unless the scales immediately fall from their eyes, they will become restive. They will often turn away from the exhortation with feelings of unkindness, and receive the faithful, tenderhearted admonition with manifest disapprobation. Alas, some other arm than that of a feeble worm of earth must interpose; or the sleepers will slumber on, till sinners stumble over them into hell!

What multitudes in this favoured land, are now thus indolently inquiring, how they *may have* a revival? Too slothful to take up the stumbling-blocks; too unbelieving for fervent prayer; they know that difficulties are always to be encountered, and that there is always occasion for self-denying effort; but like Felix, in reference to the retributions of eternity, they continually say of this subject, "Go thy way for this time." A more convenient season; a more favourable aspect of things must take place, before we can expect it. One comfort we have. God is a sovereign. Let us, therefore, be quiet, and wait his good time.

Glorious, indeed, is the divine sovereignty. But this is no reason why the professed people of God should be covering up their own sins with it, as with a cloak. The Jews of old once said, "The time is nat come, the time that the Lord's house should be built." But the prophet reproved them severely for the delay. "Is it time for you, O ye, to dwell in your ceiled houses, and this house lie waste? Now, therefore, saith the Lord of Hosts, consider your ways." Haggai i, 2, 4, 5. This same message applies with peculiar force to slumbering professors.—They must repent. This is the first thing; and it is an individual work. Whatever God's ultimate purpose is, about bringing them to repentance, his *command* is in the *present tense.* To saints, as well as to sinners, it is said, "*To-day*, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts." The command is imperious; and the needed aid is at hand, whenever it is truly desired.

To every one, then, that is indolently inquiring how a revival can be obtained, the answer is obvious:—Be revived. Be immediately revived yourself. Bring no vain excuses. Speak not of difficulties. Tell not of the sloth or inconsistency of others. First cast the beam out of your own eyes, before you complain of pastor or people. Think not of external difficulties; the arm of the Lord is strong enough to break through them all. Repent. This is the first thing. "Repent quickly, and do thy first works." Break your own heart immediately before God, in view of your ingratitude and lukewarmness. Inquire under the searching eye of God, what sinners have taken refuge behind you? How many may have gone to hell through your unfaithfulness?

After all that can be said about revivals of religion, repentance, deep, heartfelt repentance, is the first effective step towards their promotion. Let the inquirer begin immediately at home. Till this is done by individuals, the stumbling-blocks will remain. They themselves are stumbling-blocks, that must arise and get out of the way. O, what are professors of religion dreaming of, when they make to each other "smiling confessions of sin," without coming to immediate repentance for it, and breaking their hearts for it before God. The heart-broken penitent is prepared to do *works meet* for repentance; and this, so far as he himself is concerned, is to begin a revival of religion.

Your's, &c. WHITEFIELD.

There is a thought or two in the following article, which ought to burn upon the hearts of Christians which are any where at ease in Zion:—

For the Western Recorder.

ABUSE OF THE DIVINE SOVEREIGNTY.

The scripture doctrine, that God acts as a sovereign in the dispensation of spiritual blessings, is frequently and grossly abused, both by ministers of the gospel and private Christians. It is a very common impression, that God, for wise reasons, often withholds his blessing, even when the means of grace are used with all possible faithfulness and in the most judicious manner. It is also supposed that he often showers his blessings copiously upon persons or churches, where *nothing* in the use of means particularly favours the result. A natural impression, resulting from these two, is, that God himself is changeable; now granting and now withholding his blessings, while men are equally faithful and judicious in using appointed means; or, producing the most desirable results in the absence of all the means commonly valued. This impression carried a little farther, embodies itself in the conclusion, that appointed means in spiritual matters, have no definite, no assignable and certain relation to the effects sometimes produced in conjunction with them. Hence, they are frequently used, merely as arbitrary ceremonies established by divine authority, without any known relation to the desired results. Failures, therefore, are not disappointments, nor do they always excite the suspicion of any defect in the enployment of divinely appointed means of grace. But where have we been informed that causes are less certainly allied to effects, in the spiritual than in the natural world? If tilling the ground is almost invariably followed by the expected harvest, although that harvest depends upon the blessing of a sovereign God, is not believing prayer, when offered in the name of Christ, equally certain in its results? Will not a careful attention to the word of God, be *certainly* productive of sanctification in the believer's heart? Let us not, then, charge the Most High with changeableness, because we are ourselves unfaithful and inconstant in the path of duty.

It is, doubtless, in consequence of erroneous views of the divine sovereignty, that many preachers of the gospel are so *patient* in waiting for the results of their labours. They see no unfaithfulness or injudiciousness in their own ministrations, in the fact, that years pass by them, while scarce a single soul is saved by their preaching. At first sight we might admire their resignation to the will of God, and conclude that the most afflictive dispensations of his providence could never move them from their confidence, for certainly there can be no more afflictive dispensation to the faithful minister of Christ, than continued ill success in preaching the gospel to dying sinners. But we may find these same men as much disappointed as others, when their efforts to procure temporal blessings are unsuccessful.—We must conclude, then, either that they have little concern for souls, or else very erroneous views of the divine sovereignty, when so perfectly contented in the midst of dry bones, which give no signs of revivification.

The view which I wish to combat, has the effect of relieving men almost entirely from the feeling of responsibility. Under pretence of giving glory to God, it leads to the criminal neglect of means which he himself has established and made indispensable in all ordinary cases, to the advancement of religion amongst men. Satan is thus transformed into an angel of light, and gladly embraced by the professed followers of Christ.—The charge of blame is defended by the creature, and practically thrown upon the Creator.

This view has, also, the effect to chill the ardour of the christian in the whole business of serving God. Men feel little courage to make sacrifices, where no definite result is expected. They embark for heaven, but leave the vessel to float with wind or tide, while with folded arms, they hope for a direct passage to the haven of bliss. Surrounded by perishing thousands, they hope, if indeed they wish at all, to see them rescued in some mysterious way, while neglecting to employ the very means appointed by God for the salvation of their fellow men. This is not only true of many private Christians, but the evil is often directly favoured, by most unseasonable exhortations from their spiritual guides. For example; a sinner, while in profound slumber, is exhorted to put no confidence in his own efforts; but remember God is a sovereign. So he is; but why exhort those who are doing nothing, not to place undue reliance upon their own (*unmade*) efforts? Nothing can be more ill-timed.

C. S. A.

For the Western Recorder.

OF SIN.

"Sin," in the language of inspiration, "is a transgression of the divine law." We are not however to infer that those only who are favoured with the written law, are addicted to transgression; for those who have not the written law, are a law unto themselves, and discover even by the light of nature, that there is a right and a wrong in moral actions. Yet they do not pursue the right nor avoid the wrong, but become vain and foolish in their imaginations, and base and grovelling in their desires. The heathen as well as the christian world lie under the guilt and curse of sin; and that holy God who regards with disapprobation and abhorence the least deviation from the path of rectitude, cannot but look with indignation upon the numerous and aggravated sins both of Christians and heathen.

Sin is a voluntary act. Adam was voluntary in partaking of the forbidden fruit.—There was no necessity of his partaking of it; and considering the interdict of his Creator, there was every reason why he should abstain from it. We are also voluntary in the commission of our sins, as much so as Adam was in that very transgression "which brought death into the world, and all our woe." We are too much inclined to view sin in the light of a calamity, rather than that of a crime. The effects of sin are indeed calamitous, but the prolific source of all these calamities is voluntary transgression.

Different sins possess different degrees of moral turpitude; but there is one respect in which they all agree. Every sin is a violation of the divine law, and an act of rebellion against God the law-giver. No matter in what way our duty is made known to us, whether by the glimmering light of nature, or the more full disclosures of revelation, transgression in either case, is a crime for which we are justly culpable, and against which the condemning sentence has already gone forth. He who gives the light of nature has a right to punish the abuse of that light, and he who gives us divinely inspired oracles has surely a right to punish the neglect of them.

The unreasonableness of sin is a trait in its character which ought never to be overlooked. Were the divine law defective, did it interfere with our natural and unalienable rights, were the observance of it destructive to our happiness, there would be some plausible excuse for transgression. But this is not the case. The law of God, so far from interfering with our rights, not only harmonises with them, but confirms and establishes them. The observance of it, so far from being destructive to our happiness, is the only possible means by which that happiness can be secured. The law is good, consistent, exactly adapted to our constitution and circumstances, and in the highest degree subservient to our happiness and welfare. There is no imperfection in it, no fault to be reasonably found with it; and yet excellent as it unquestionably is, we are not contented to make it the rule of our conduct. O, how unreasonable is sin! Well might the heavens be astonished at our folly! Well might we be confounded, and hide our faces in shame and remorse! But unreasonable and foolish as such conduct is, we are all sinners, and travel on from day to day in the perpetration of that crime, which renders us odious and contemptible in our own eyes, and infinitely more so in the purer eyes of our Maker. After all, what do we gain by our sins?—What solitary advantage, what single benefit do they confer? No advantage, no benefit, no permanent pleasure. They produce distress and anguish here, and bring down upon our guilty heads an overwhelming weight of divine wrath hereafter.

Let us contemplate for a moment what sin has effected in this world. It has expelled us from Eden, that garden of primeval beauty and felicity, which the Lord planted, and which our first parents were permitted during the period of their innocence to cultivate and enjoy. It has brought down the curse of the Almighty upon the productions of the earth, and caused briars and thorns to infest the ground It has poisoned the vital fountain, and subjected our bodies to disease and death; contracting human life to a short period, and embittering even that with pain and sorrow. Our first father has in consequence of sin gone down to the shades of death.—His immediate descendants followed him in quick succession, and every succeeding generation has lived the same life of anxiety and care, and sunk to the same ignominious sleep of the grave. We see, therefore, the baneful effects of sin in the decay and dissolution of the human frame. It is sin which causes the freshness and buoyancy of youth to be prematurely snatched away, which causes the strength and dignity of manhood to be suddenly and forever laid low. It is sin which unnerves the tottering frame of the aged, which makes the tongue that was once eloquent to falter, and the limbs once vigourous, weak and trembling. These and a thousand similar evils are the legitimate and unavoidable effects of sin; and they are indeed disastrous.

But this hydra monster is not satisfied with the destruction of the body. Its deadly influence extends even to the immortal mind; and upon that mind its fell work has been most dreadfully performed. The affections are turned away from God, who is supreme in excellence and glory, and placed upon a thousand base and unworthy objects.

The understanding is darkened. Instead of exploring the extended fields of truth and knowledge, it gropes amid the darkness of ignorance and error. What abundant materials for wretchedness does the mind contain within itself! What intense suffering may be produced by the jarring and discordant passions of which it is the subject! And when we compare our present selves with what we might have been, had not the divine image been defaced, O how great, how humiliating the contrast! Were it not for sin, the mind would have been crowned with unfading beauty, and feasted with celestial bliss. The very individual that now wallows in the mire of sensual indulgence, vile as the clod he treads on, the slave of vice and of Satan, had not the blight of sin fallen upon him, might have shone in the splendour of his Creator's image, and participated in the glory as well as in the bliss of the high and holy inhabitants of heaven.

"But, alas, the crown has fallen from our heads, and the gold has become dim, and the most fine gold is changed!" That immortal existence, which was made originally but little lower than the angels, is degraded, till even the brutes that perish are hardly its inferiors; and instead of being qualified for the holy services and sublime enjoyments of heaven, it has become the just object of God's unmingled and everlasting displeasure.

Such are some of the characteristics and some of the effects of sin. Let us beware that we do not cherish the monster, which has wrought such desolations both in the natural and moral worlds, and which is so directly at war with the kind and beneficent institutions of our Creator. AMBROSE.

For the Western Recorder.

THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

There are too many of you: Divide with us, and our labours will be more abundant.

Mr. Editor—I wish, through your paper, to address a word to the Sabbath school teachers in your village, and in all parts of our land, which, like Utica, are favoured with unspeakably great and precious privileges.

While attending the last union monthly concert for prayer, held by Sabbath school teachers in this place, some remarks were made which led me to the opinion expressed above—"*There are too many of you.*"—Complaint was made, that their labours had not been blessed to the salvation of the souls of children, as they could have wished, and as similar efforts had been blessed in other places. Perhaps these teachers do not, all of them, sufficiently feel their dependence on the aid of the Holy Spirit, to apply to the heart and conscience of the dear youth under their charge, the instructions which are given from Sabbath to Sabbath. Perhaps they put too much confidence in their own numbers, their attainments, their superior skill. O, thought I, had some one or two of them a *whole school* hanging upon their shoulders, as many have in our less privileged settlements, hey would not only feel their awful responsibility, but the daily confessions of their hearts before God would be, "Without Thee, we can do nothing."

Fellow-teachers, Providence has cast my lot in that portion of country denominated the "valley of the Mississippi." I do not consider it necessary to particularise as to the special efforts which have recently been made, to establish and support Sabbath schools in that great valley, extending from the Alleghany to the Rocky mountains, and from the lakes to the gulf of Mexico. The thousands and tens of thousands which have been contributed in money, and the many who have already gone, and engaged to go, to establish schools and become instructors, fall far short of what the exigencies of the case demand. There is no danger of having too much money contributed, or of too many being engaged in this noble enterprise; and we need some of you from every city and village, to devote your services to the interests of Sabbath schools and other christian objects in that growing and important section of our country. Already we have between 4 and 5,000,000 of immortal beings, scattered over that vast field, whose deathless souls are going on to the judgment; and our numbers are rapidly increasing. During the last season, it is supposed that eight or ten thousand foreign emigrants entered the harbour, and passed through the village where I reside. Many are landing at other ports, and these, together with the thousands from various parts of the United States, who are constantly thronging into that region, will, with the increase of our population, soon fill this great valley, and every habitable spot beyond it, to the Pacific ocean. Where now we want twenty teachers, we shall soon want a thousand.

In proof of this last assertion, let us for a moment look at the past, contemplate the present, and anticipate the future. About four thousand years ago, there was only one family of eight souls in all the world. To them was given not more than 66,000,000 square miles, some say less than 50,000,000, of inhabitable land. Since that time, each individual has, upon an average, increased to a 100,000,000; making in all 800,000,000 of souls. For each of these individuals, there may be now, fifty acres of cultivable land.

Now suppose the population of this globe to increase for two thousand years to come, in the same ratio that it has for the last four thousand years, and, if I mistake not, we have 10,000 times 800,000,000 of inhabitants. To each of these there would not be four-fifths of a square rod of arable land.—And in four thousand years from now, according to this calculation, there would be 80,000,000,000,000,000, or 100,000,000 times 800,000,000 of souls. Now the quantity of land for each to occupy is so small, that man must be *wire-drawn*, to have a standing upon the earth. Though we have no reason to expect that the ratio of increase for the future, will be any thing like the past, yet this view of the subject is sufficient to show that it will be astonishingly rapid, till all the wilds of America, Europe, Asia, and Africa, which can be inhabited by human beings, will be occupied; for the whole world is soon to be filled with as many human beings as can be sustained in it.

Is there then not something for us to do, *all* of us, fellow-teachers? Is it not important that the generations to come, as well as the present generation, should be instructed from the words of eternal truth? that they should be made, in youth, to form a character, which will qualify them to act a wise, noble, and christian part on the theatre of human life? In about thirty years, it is believed, the angel of death sweeps as many as a whole generation into the grave—as many inhabitants as at the beginning of such period occupied the whole globe. And is it of no consequence to have these unnumbered millions taught the way to heaven? If you are convinced that there is something for us to do, I beg of you to come forward with renewed zeal *to-day*, and never relax your efforts, till all the individuals of this generation have learned the story of Calvary, and are qualified to teach it to the next generation, and they to the next, till time shall be no more.

COTTAGER.

From the Home Missionary.

ON THE SUBJECT OF PROPERTY.

The holy scriptures teach us,

I. *That it is the Lord's.*

Psalm xxiv. The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof.

Hag. ii. 8. The silver is mine, and the gold is mine, saith the Lord of Hosts.

1 Chron. xxix. 11, 14, 16. All that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine. Thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head, above all. For all things come to thee, and of thine own have we given thee. O, Lord our God, all this store that we have prepared to build thee a house for thy holy name, cometh of thy hand, and is all thine own.

II. *To give a portion of our property for the relief of the miseries, temporal and spiritual, of mankind, every where, is a duty required of all.*

Prov. iii. 9, 10, 27. Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of thine increase; so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, &c. Withhold not good from him to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine hand to do it.

Prov. xi. 4, 25. There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth. The liberal soul shall be made fat, and he that watereth shall be watered also himself.

Prov. xiv. 21, 31. He that hath mercy on the poor, happy is he. He that honoureth his Maker, hath mercy on the poor.

Is. lviii. 10. If thou draw out thy soul to the hungry, and satify the afflicted soul, then shall thy light rise in obscurity, &c.

Exek. xviii. 7. He hath given his bread to the hungry, and hath covered the naked with his garment; he shall surely live, saith the Lord.

Luke vi. 38. Give, and it shall be given unto you.

Matt. vii. 12. Whatsoever ye would that

men should do unto you, do ye even so to them.

Acts xx. 35. Remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, it is more blessed to give than to receive.

Gal. vi. 10. Let us do good unto all men, especially to them who are of the household of faith.

III. *We should not only devote a portion of our substance to the Lord, but a definite and fixed portion of it.*

The Jews were required to measure out, upon an accurate calculation, and to pay as a just debt, a specific portion of their property. "The TENTH shall be holy unto the Lord."

The duty of *systematic benevolence*, thus inculcated on the Jews, is urged by the apostles on Gentile Christians.

1. A portion is to be *separated*, as sacred to God, and held in readiness, when it is wanted for his cause.

1 Cor. xvi. 2. Let every one of you lay by him in store, that there be no gatherings when I come.

2 Cor. ix. 5. Therefore I thought it necessary to exhort the brethren, that they would go beforehand unto you, and make up your bounty, whereof ye had notice before, that the same might be ready.

2. This portion is to be separated, or laid aside, *at stated times*, e. g. "on the first day of the week."

1 Cor. xvi. 1. 2. As I have given order to the churches of Gallatia, so do ye. Upon the first day of the week, let every one of you lay by him in store.

IV. *The obligation to consecrate a portion to the Lord is universal.*

1 Cor. xvi. 2. Let every one of you lay by him in store.

Acts xi. 29. Every man according to his ability.

2 Cor. viii. 13. I mean not that other men be eased, and you burdened.

V. *The amount which each is to give is left to his own conscience, to decide in the sight of God, to whom he is accountable.*

Exod. xxv. 5. Whosoever is of a willing heart, let him bring it an offering unto the Lord.

Acts xi. 20. Then the disciples, every man according to his ability, determined to send relief unto the brethren which dwelt in Judea.

1 Cor. xvi. 2. Let every one of you lay by him in store, as God has prospered him.

2 Cor. ix. 7, 8. Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, *so let him give*, not grudgingly or of necessity; for God loveth a cheerful giver.

Is. xxxii. 8. The liberal deviseth liberal things.

Mark xii. 41—44. And many that were rich cast in much. And there came a certain poor widow, and she threw in two mites, which make a farthing. And he saith unto them—All they did cast in of their abundance; but she, of her want, did cast in all that she had, even all her living.

2 Cor. xvii. 8. For if there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to what a man hath, and not according to what he hath not.

VI. *The disposition to give freely is mentioned as an evidence of grace, and the want of that disposition renders a person's piety suspicious.*

Matt. xxiv. 45. Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these, ye did it not unto me.

Rom. xii. 13. Distributing to the necessity of the saints.

2 Cor. viii. 1, 2, 3. The grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia; how that their deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality. For to their power, they were willing of themselves.

2 Cor. viii. 7, 8, 24. Therefore, as ye abound in every thing, in faith, &c. see that ye abound in this grace also. I speak—to prove the sincerity of your love. Wherefore show ye to them, and before the churches, the proof of your love, and of our boasting on your behalf.

The advantages of systematic benevolence, regulated by the principles of the bible, are great.

First.—A greater amount would be contributed. Many persons would give who now cast nothing into the treasury of the Lord. Those who now give would probably increase their contributions; for,

Secondly.—It would cost less self-denial. To contribute a small sum each week, is much easier than it would be to pay the whole at one time at the end of the year.—Again, they who contribute at short stated intervals, acquire the *habit* of giving, and this renders their alms-giving a pleasure.

Thirdly.—Our benevolent societies would know how to make their calculations in respect to income. There would be no variations in their receipts, except such as arise from the changes in our country's prosperity, and the public regard for religious objects. But as the population and wealth of the nation are regularly increasing, and light and piety are spreading, the result would be, that with a general *system* of *benevolence*, there would be a *steady increase* of the income and expenditure of our benevolent societies.

Fourthly.—The expense and toil of agencies would be much diminished.

Fifthly.—It would increase the interests of our churches in the great cause of salvation. Whatever objects men patronise, they will feel an interest in; they will inquire after their prosperity, and watch their progress. Thus a system of more extended and frequent contributions to the spread of the gospel will excite a spirit of investigation; Christians will desire to know what is doing in the world for the cause of religion, and what plans can be devised to accelerate its progress. This will lead them to *pray more* for the kingdom of Christ.

Sixthly.—Such a system of benevolence would be a means of grace. "Benevolence is holiness." Whatever increases the feeling of compassion for souls, dissolves the ties that bind the Christian's heart to this world, and leads him to lay up his treasure in heaven, is a precious means of sanctification.

Lastly.—Such a system of benevolence, founded on bible principles, and prosecuted with the spirit of true christian charity, would, if general, draw down the blessing of God on our land. It would insure both temporal and spiritual favours. "Bring ye all the tithes into the store house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it," &c. Mal. iii. 10.—"The liberal soul shall be made fat, and he that watereth shall be watered also himself." How has the revival of active benevolence, to send the gospel to the heathen, to spread the bible, and to promote other departments of Christ's cause, within the last forty years, been followed by the rich effusions of his Holy Spirit! The increase of charity has been accompanied by an increasing concern for the souls of the heathen. While we have laboured and prayed for *them*, we have opened our eyes upon the dying thousands among ourselves, and have laboured and prayed for their conversion also. In proportion as this has been the case, the Spirit of God has been poured out upon the land; and in proportion as it shall yet be the case, will the rain of righteousness continue to descend, and plants of holiness spring up "as willows by the water courses."

INTELLIGENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE AS A MISSIONARY STATION.

From a letter of Messrs. Smith and Dwight.

We have been surprised to find, that there has not been a single protestant clergyman here since Mr. Leeves' departure; nor are we able to learn that any is expected. Does it not bring a just reproach upon protestant nations generally, that so many of them have diplomatic missions here, and every one without a chaplain, while the Catholic Europeans have seven churches well supplied with priests? Should it be said, that the Catholics are more numerous than the Protestants, this very apology gives occasion to an additional charge; for what has occasioned this disproportion of numbers, but the activity of the catholic church, and the patronage uniformly afforded to its efforts, by the diplomatic representatives of the catholic nations? Will not every pious American wish most earnestly that his country may not participate in this neglect of the institutions of the gospel, and be anxious, that, by the establishment of an American clergyman here, the United States may be known at the commencement of its relations with the Porte as a religious nation? Such a person, although the number who speak English is small, probably less than fifty, would be welcomed with pleasure by several who have frequently expressed to us their regret at the absence of the means of grace; and as it so happens that a number have been educated in the presbyterian church, our own forms would not be unacceptable. We do, therefore, fearing that our government will not appoint a chaplain for this place, most ardently desire to see a missionary stationed here by our Society, who, by the influence of his piety, pulpit talents, and general character, may gather arouud him and bring under a religious influence the members of this protestant flock, who are now scattered without a shepherd; and at the same time increase their numbers, by inducing other Europeans to forsake the fallacies of the church of Rome, for the pure principles of the gospel. These two objects might form a distinct branch of labour, and would be sufficient to occupy the time and talents of one man.—*Miss. Herald.*

John Calvin.—It has often seemed a hardship, that this great and good man should be treated by posterity as a scape-goat, to bear on his head the sins of a dark and cruel age; an age, which, but for the splendor of his genius and pious example, would have been darker still. It may be questioned, whether the malignity with which some moderns endeavour to blast his memory, by partial or exaggerated representations of his agency in the burning of Servetus, is not itself the very spirit of persecution, which, but for the restraints of public opinion, would even now, if opportunity offered, display itself in conduct as inhuman and barbarous as that which they charge upon him. Let him be censured, in so far as he is blame-worthy; but let him not bear the entire odium of sentencing to the stake, "an outrageous and incorrigible blasphemer of the Godhead;" a sentence passed upon Servetus, not by Calvin, but by the Senate of Geneva. The last number of the Spirit of the Pilgrims sets his character in this matter in a just light. "A mass of evidence is brought forward, which, if it does not acquit Calvin altogether, exposes the calumnies of his enemies, and wipes away much of the reproach which even his friends have been made to believe rested upon his name." We do not suppose that this, any more than other defences drawn from impartial history, will silence his calumniators, or lessen the attempts to fasten odium upon his doctrines, and upon that class of Christians, whose religious views in the main harmonise with his. But it must be a satisfaction to those who embrace his opinions, to know that there was nothing in his general character to discredit them; but much to show that in him they were productive of mercy and good fruits; and in the almost single material error of his life, he erred with "Bucer, Œcolampadus, Faral, Beza, and the gentle Melancthon."—*Ch. Mirror.*

Mackinaw.—It is very important, (says the Herald), that at least two missionaries should be obtained during the present year, and be ready to accompany the traders to the interior, on their return next summer. The Indians in that quarter, owing to the climate and character of the country, are now, and may probably continue to be, less exposed to the unfavourable influence of white men, than those of any other portion of our frontiers.

Williams College.—By the annual catalogue, we learn that this institution is in a very flourishing condition. The whole number of students is 200, viz. in the medical department 85, seniors 21, juniors 26, sophomores 37, and freshmen 31. To those who know how to appreciate the advantages of being in a great degree retired from the noise and bustle of the world, with entire freedom from most of those temptations which so often ensnare youthful minds in crowded cities, it must be a source of pleasure to learn, that so many young men are preparing themselves for future usefulness, at an institution where their predecessors met with such eminent success, and where so many have been fitted to shine "as lights in the world," and become ornaments of the church.—*Am. Adv.*

Sunday Schools in Kentucky.—By the 1st of January, five men will enter the field of labour in this state, to establish Sabbath schools in all places where it is practicable.

REVIVALS.

Every week brings additional intelligence on the subject of revivals, which is of a gratifying character; and though, for prudential reasons, we decline publishing much that comes to hand, enough is inserted, to show that the present is emphatically a year of the right hand of the Most High. When have we seen such a year? The view taken by "Whitefield," to-day, is a mere hasty glance at our own state, embracing but few of the places that have been favoured. Time will yet show, we trust, that the half has no where been told.

There has been, for a long period, manifested among Presbyterians and Congregationalists, a peculiar backwardness in publishing such accounts. In the first place, they are deferred till such times as the revivals shall have ceased; and afterwards they are withheld, perhaps, on some principle of imaginary delicacy, or thro' mere negligence in those whose duty it is to give the narration. But not to contend with those who may differ with us in this matter; there is a place where revivals are all faithfully registered; and not one of them shall be without its angelic song of triumph.

One thing, however, we have generally remarked for these few years past—That where the existence of a revival is not publicly noticed during the time of its progress, it is seldom duly acknowledged afterwards. The person who is afraid to speak of a revival during the time of its highest interest, is seldom found to be less scrupulous, after the interest has in a measure subsided. And if he then speaks, it is not in the glowing language of present description, but in that which describes the past scenes with little appropriate fervour. A mere formal notice, prepared for the General Assembly, is, perhaps, in this case, the first authentic acknowledgment of a revival which meets the public eye. Even this, in a multitude of instances, is withholden; as if the conversion of souls was a thing of little moment, or a mere ordinary occurrence.

The opposite extreme in publishing should, no doubt, be equally avoided; but in our own denomination, it now can hardly be said to exist. At a time when the character of revivals appears to be so peculiarly precious; there should be more said to the honour of Him who is doing such wonders throughout the land.

Rochester.—A letter to one of the publishers of the Recorder, from a gentleman in Rochester, under date of the 21st inst. mentions that the work in that place moves onward without abatement, and is extending itself into other towns through that region of country. There is great unanimity among Christians and christian ministers. But one sentiment seems to prevail respecting this work—that it is wrought by the mighty power of God. The writer, who was personally conversant with the state of things in Oneida county, during the revival of 1825—6, thinks he has never seen any thing equal to the revival in Rochester. He does not allude so much to the apparent strength of the excitement, as to its extent, and its productiveness in the conversion of souls.

York Conference, Me.—From the minutes of the York Conference, it appears that revivals have been enjoyed to some extent within its bounds, in the towns of South-Berwick, Limerick, Limington, Alfred, and Stamford. Among the subjects in South-Berwick, are six promising young men, that were students, who, it is hoped, may hereafter turn their attention to the ministry.

Middlebury, N. Y.—Extract of a letter from Rev. Whitman Metcalf, to the publisher of the Christian Watchman, dated Sardinia, Erie co. N. Y. Nov. 22, 1830:—

"There is at present a very interesting revival of religion enjoyed in Middlebury, under the pastoral labours of Rev. John Elliot. It is indeed powerful. There are probably from two to three hundred converts in the town. The last intelligence I received, 112 had been baptised, and the good work was daily increasing in interest. I recently spent two Sabbaths there with great satisfaction. We could indeed stand still and see the salvation of God. Children were crying, Hosanna to the Son of David; and saying, do pray for my poor parents! The precious youth of both sexes were found among the willing converts, on the banks of the baptismal waters; and aged sinners were bowing to the sceptre of Christ. Those who were recently Atheists, Deists, and bold Universalists, were not ashamed to be found crying for mercy, and owning the Saviour. O, pray that the good work may spread around the *world*. Rochester is also sharing largely of the divine blessing; hundreds there, have been made to rejoice in a Saviour's love; all denominations are sharing richly in this pentecost. Truly, Christ is yet on the mercy-seat."—*Chris. Watch.*

In a Female Academy.—We learn by a correspondent, that the Lord is reviving his work among the members of a female academy in a village of North Carolina; and that *eleven* in one house, all of them pupils of the academy, have professed a hope in Christ. Between *fifteen* and *twenty* in the village, as was believed, had "passed from death unto life." The prospects as to the future progress and extension of the revival, are represented as encouraging.—*Sou. Rel. Tel.*

Greenbrier, Va.—The Lord has greatly blessed his people in this county, during the past year. Rev. John M'Elhenney, in a letter dated 29th of November, says—"This has been a season of more than usual increase to the church. I have received on examination fifty-five persons; and I hope there are still some inquiring the way to heaven."

Chilicothe, Ohio.—From Rev. Mr. Hall, of this place, we learn that there is a very interesting state of feeling in the presbyterian church and society in Chilicothe. On Sabbath before last, twenty persons were received into the church. A large number were under serious impressions. On Monday night, at a public meeting, about one hundred came to the anxious seats to be prayed for, and to receive religious instruction adapted to their wants.—*Lexington Luminary.*

In a Sunday School, in Ohio.—The congregation at Buck Creek, Ohio, is blessed with a season of refreshing, which commenced in a Sunday school. The conversion of nine scholars and three teachers is the first fruit of it.

Illinois.—Revivals of religion are reported at Golconda, Carmi, and Sharon.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: DECEMBER 28, 1830.

Oneida Institute.—The following address of the Trusters of this Institution, presented to us for publication, is based in some measure upon statements contained in a Teachers' Report, which is soon to be issued in a pamphlet form. It will be seen by the address, that a measure of very great importance has now been concluded upon. As to the propriety of such a measure, it may suffice, at the present time, for the Trustees to speak for themselves. The Oneida Institute has many warm friends; and these, no doubt, have been duly consulted. The single fact, that more than five hundred applicants were rejected last year, for the want of accommodation, is one that might, with propriety, have held greater prominence in the address. A great portion of these applications, perhaps, would not have been made to any other institution; and if so, it is clear that other seminaries have nothing to fear, but much to hope, from the success of the Oneida Institute. We heartily wish success to all:—

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

In presenting the claims of the Oneida Institute of Science and Industry, the Trustees are of the opinion, that little more is necessary than to give publicity to the report of the teachers. That document presents facts which must plead more effectually in its behalf, than any thing that could be said by us.

If economy and cheapness in the education of young men be an important consideration, (and this all will confess, if the instruction be thorough), then this institution has high claims upon the patronage of the public. From the report of the teachers, it appears that forty-two young men, upon an average, for forty-three weeks of the year, have earned by their daily labour a sum equal to the amount of their board, which must be a saving of $2000, upon a moderate calculation. If we suppose the whole sum hitherto expended in establishing this institution to be $10,000; then the net proceeds in money from this amount, when mingled with the labour of the students, is twenty per cent. The same amount will be realised according to the plan now contemplated, of erecting buildings for the accommodation of one hundred students, and making other necessary expenditures to the amount of $25,000; that is, allowing that one hundred students can pay their board upon an average for the year, and the whole expense of the establishment is $25,000; then there is a saving in money amounting to twenty per cent on all the money thus expended. Where, then, we would ask, can funds be applied, that will accomplish so much in the business of education, regarded only in a pecuniary light? But this is not all. Much money will be saved, by the habits of frugality and economy that will be fostered in a school like this. The locality and plan of the Oneida Institute enable it to afford a classical education at a less expense, than it is possible for most schools in our country to afford it. The whole expense here, of instruction, room-rent, fuel and contingencies, with the exception of books and light, is only $28 a year.

Here then is accomplished what Legislatures, with all their munificence and zeal on this subject, have failed of accomplishing, viz. the cheapening of education, so as to bring it to a level with the means of the great mass of the community. Most happily does this plan of education operate upon the present exigencies and future prospects of the church. Here, every young man, who desires the work of the ministry, may, with very little or no aid, qualify himself for that work, so far as literature is concerned, and qualify himself in the best manner, by invigorating and disciplining his body as well as his mind. Nor will the system have a less favourable influence upon his habits and his health. On this subject we are not left to conjecture; the fact is before us. The readiness with which these young men engage in business of any kind, is a fact which the trustees have had the pleasure of witnessing repeatedly.—Their contentment, cheerfulness, and kind affection towards each other, give it the strongest claims upon the benevolent regard of a christian community. A great proportion of these young men, it appears from the teachers' report, are sustaining themselves without aid from any quarter; and but for this institution, they must either have relinquished the hope of an education, or have thrown themselves upon the charity of the church.

Another consideration worthy of special notice is, that this institution opens the door to a numerous class, and that one of the best classes of youth in our country, who have been considered as excluded from the means of a classical education. It is that class whose parents have not sufficient wealth to educate them in the usual way at college, and are not so indigent as to come within the scope of funds raised by charitable contributions. Many of this class, too, are trained up with feelings of independence, which will not readily bend to terms that they have been accustomed to consider humiliating. These views, however erroneous they might be considered by some, have still the effect of preventing many farmers and mechanics from educating their sons, and the youth of such families from seeking an education. But if clothing and tuition only are required, these they can easily and will readily furnish.

The great number of applications for admission to the Oneida Institute, clearly demonstrates how strong a desire to obtain a classical education prevails among the youth of our country, and how ready their parents are to gratify this desire, when it can be done without embarrassing themselves, or making undesirable distinctions among their sons. Let the system of education here pursued prevail extensively, and there will be no lack of educated men. The great western valley will be filled with them. They will not wait till such conveniences and comforts as are enjoyed in older settlements invite them there, and vice and error have become rank and luxuriant. They will be found among the pioneers, who strike the first blow at our western forests, and climb the Rocky mountains.

What is said of this *plan*, applies to the Oneida Institute only so far as its influence extends in promoting it. How far that extends is known to many from previous reports and publications. With the exception of what was done in a school of the Methodists, in the state of Maine, where a portion of their youth laboured in connection with study, which was unknown to the founders of the Oneida Institute at the time it was established, and at Andover by the erection of a workshop; this is the first systematic effort, it is believed, that has been made in our country, in favour of this plan of education—a plan which is now deservedly attracting so much attention. It has been the origin and the model of most of the systematic efforts that are now making; and it is still regarded as the most interesting and successful experiment that has been made in our country. On this ground, therefore, it has claims upon the patronage of the public. It ought to be raised at once above all embarrassments, that as many of the numerous applicants as possible may be accommodated, and the benefit of its example and experience be given to our countrymen.

The Trustees attended the last annual examination, and they are free to state, that they have seldom attended any examination with greater interest. The exhibitions of speaking, although they were prepared to expect considerable from former specimens, far transcended what had been anticipated. There was a strength of voice, an energy of action, and healthfulness of aspect, which showed that the muscular powers had not been paralysed, nor their spirits wasted, by confined postures and sedentary habits.

The interest which the Trustees feel, and which has been increased from year to year, in this valuable seminary of science and industry, induces them to lay this subject before the community, and to invite the philanthropist and the Christian, as well as the friends of education, to lend it the attention it so richly deserves. The plan has only to gain attention, to acquire patrons and friends among all who love the best interests of their country—interests that are based upon the general dissemination of literature and sound principles. And surely the Christian, who looks abroad upon the moral wastes of our land, and the fearful encroachments which ignorance, vice and error are making upon the church of God, cannot look with indifference upon an institution of this character. Those who have mourned over the moral wastes which stretch along the borders of our land, and spread even among the "places of our fathers' sepulchres," and which are yearly extending, may see inscribed upon this plan, Jehovah Jirah—the Lord will provide. Let a vigorous hand be put to this work in our country, and the thing is done. There will be no need of short courses to the ministry, nor of sending out, with well furnished intellects indeed, but feeble bodies, men, who, if they do not quail at danger, die in the first struggles of the combat. Every parish may be supplied with an able pastor, and our moral wastes with missionaries.

That the advantages of this system may not be in a great measure lost, the Trustees have resolved to establish as an appendage to it, and in connection with it, a Theological Professorship. The propriety of this measure, we trust, will appear to all. If the system itself be important; if the benefits detailed in the teachers' report, and adverted to in this address, are to be gained by it, they can be realised only by carrying the system through. If all those who resort here must be under the necessity of relinquishing these habits, during a greater part of their course of study, and especially the latter part of it; its benefits to the church can never be fully realised, nor can the advantages of the system, in all its extent, be made to appear. By adopting this couse, those who should leave the Institute to finish their classical education, can have the opportunity of returning to prosecute their theological studies, if they choose, and afterwards enjoying the benefits of this system; and those who shall remain here to finish their classical course, (and some it has always been contemplated would do so), can enjoy all its benefits. In addition to this, those young men who are unable to prosecute their studies, or who do not choose to do so, where this system is not established, can resort here. On this side of the western states, no theological seminary has as yet fully adopted this system. That labour during the summer season, particularly in the open air, and at agriculture, is more conducive to health than any other, is confessed by all. A greater number of youth from the country have been accustomed to business of this kind. This kind of labour has not been introduced at any seminary, except the one at Cincinnati, unless in a very limited degree; and at no other, so far as we know, does the labour yield much pecuniary advantage to the student. These facts are not mentioned by any means to the prejudice of existing institutions. It is presumed that location and other circumstances do not readily admit of more being done to introduce the system. They were not originally established with any such view; and other reasons may operate to render it inexpedient. This is a sufficient reason, in the view of the Trustees, for warranting the establishment of a theological professorship in this institution. The kindest feelings are entertained towards all other seminaries; nor can we think that it will operate to their disadvantage. They will doubtless be able to introduce the same system to an extent that shall suit the condition and wants of many students.

The Oneida Institute will still continue to receive as many as it can accommodate, who are commencing a classical course, and leave them at liberty to complete that course where they choose. Other institutions will be benefitted, it is believed, rather than injured, by its operations. Students will doubtless be greatly multiplied by it. This is evident from the fact stated in the report of the teachers, that they rejected not less than five hundred applicants the last year, who could not be accommodated.

The revivals now prevailing so extensively in our country, and which, it is hoped, will continue to prevail and spread through the whole land, will furnish many candidates for the ministry, both of educated and uneducated young men. Ample provision should be made for such, and made in a way calculated to give them the habits and the adaptation required by the various circumstances and the condition of the church, in our own country, and throughout the world, now stretching out its imploring hands for help. The number of ministers must be greatly increased, and increased without delay, if we would preserve our country from the grasp of papacy and error of every kind; to say nothing of a world wrapt in a night of ignorance and sin.

Such are the considerations which have induced the Board of Trustees to establish here a theological professorship, and to elect Rev. NATHAN S. S. BEMAN to fill this department; a gentleman whose qualificatoins are too well known to need specification.

D. C. LANSING,
S. C. AIKIN,
JNO. BRADISH,
GEO. W. GALE,
} *Committee.*

Political Atheism.—Dr. Beecher, it seems, is delivering a course of lectures under this designation, in the Park-street church, Boston.—They are highly spoken of; and if they serve, like his lectures on intemperance, to call up the public attention to a growing evil, which is of such immense magnitude, his labours will not have been in vain.

Mr. King.—An arrangement has been made with the Ladies' Greek Committee, of New-York, by which Mr. King, their missionary, has again become connected with the American Board. His efforts, as we learn from the Herald, are to be continued as heretofore, in the dissemination of useful knowledge in that country.

Mr. Loomis—formerly connected with the Sandwich Islands mission, as printer, and more recently with the establishment of the Rochester Observer, has received from the American Board the temporary appointment of teacher at the Mackinaw station. He is accompanied by Mrs. Loomis, Mr. A. D. Newton, mechanic, and Miss P. Skinner, teacher.

School Convention.—At a meeting of teachers and other friends of education, in the city of Troy, on the 18th inst. Professor Eaton, of the Rensselaer school; Edward Wilson, jun. teacher, of the monitorial school, Troy; Rev. E. F. Willey, Lansingburgh, and Mr. Daniel M. Gregory, Sandlake, were appointed to represent Rensselaer county in a state convention, to be held at Utica, on the second Wednesday of January next, to consider the defects of the existing system of common school education, and devise improvements therein.

Three Hundred Puffs.—A newspaper puff has come to be considered of very little value, among men of literary taste. The publishers of the "Lady's Book," of Philadelphia, however, determined, it would seem, to make up in numbers what is wanting in quality, have issued about three hundred puffs of that periodical, in the pamphlet form, for general circulation. This is at least something new in the science of puffing. But we have no notion of adding our paper to the list of contributors, especially as nothing but the puffs has been received.

The want of leisure, at such a period as the present, has prevented us hitherto from copying out the promised extracts from Gillies' Collections on the subject of Revivals. This business is merely deferred; and in the mean time, a few numbers from "Whitefield"—see 1st page, may serve as some atonement for this necessary delay. His remarks, we trust, will be found seasonable, and directly to the point in hand. Two or three remaining numbers may perhaps comprise all he has to say.

We are requested to mention, that at the anniversary meeting of the Oneida County Temperance Society, to be held at the Dutch church in this village, on the 5th January next, addresses will be delivered by Professor North, of Hamilton college, and other gentlemen.

We understand that Mr. DWYER intends to deliver a Lecture *on the Sublime*, the first fine evening in the course of the week.

We introduce a new correspondent to our readers to-day, in the person of "Ambrose."

ONEIDA TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The subscribers give notice, that the ensuing annual meeting of the Temperance Society of the county of Oneida will be held at the Dutch church, in Broad-street, Utica, on Wednesday, the 5th of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. It is believed that the meeting will be an interesting one, and the friends of temperance, thro'out the county, are respectfully requested to attend.

In order to enable the Executive Committee to present to the Society a report which shall exhibit a full view of the progress of the temperance reformation in this county, they respectfully and earnestly request that the officers of the respective town and village societies should, as soon as conveniently may be done, and as early at the extent as the first day of January, send to James Dean, Esq. of Utica, the Secretary of the County Society, a report of their Society, embracing information upon the following points.

1. The name of their Society, and the time when its was organised.

2. The whole number of members who have subscribed the constitution.

3. A list of the officers, and the place of residence of the Secretary.

4th. Whether there has been any perceptible diminution in the use of ardent spirits, in their town, within the last four years, and to what extent. Whether any distillers have discontinued manufacturing, or any grocers, inn-keepers or retailers have left off selling within that time, from principle, and what number. Whether any, and what number of intemperate persons have been reclaimed by taking upon themselves the temperance obligations; and any other facts or observations upon the subject of temperance, which they may think interesting.

HIRAM DENIO,
WILLIAM WALCOTT,
CHARLES BABCOCK,
ALVAN McALLISTER,
JESSE W. DOOLITTLE,
} *Executive Committee.*

☞ The next annual meeting of the Madison County Temperance Society, will be held at the court-house, in Morrisville, on the first day of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. An election of officers will then take place; and several appropriate addresses will be expected.

EPENETUS HOLMES, Sec'ry
Madison County Bible Society.
Dec. 10, 1830.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

Monday, Dec. 13.—The Senate, after the presentation of various petitions and resolutions, resolved itself into a high court of impeachment, for the trial of Judge Peck, of Missouri, and the managers on the part of the House of Representatives, Messrs. Buchanan, McDuffie, Wickliffe and Spencer, of New-York, and the respondent and his counsel, being in attendance, the replication of the House of Representatives to the plea and answer of Judge Peck, was read and handed in by Mr. Buchanan.—*After* calling over the names of the witnesses, the court on motion of Mr. King, of Alabama, adjourned over to Monday next, in order to give time for the attendance of Mr. Storrs, of New-York, one of the managers, who had not yet arrived in the city, and for the examination by the managers of depositions taken in Missouri, which the counsel of Judge Peck requested might be read in evidence.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, offered a resolution, to instruct the committee of ways and means to inquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on imported sugar; but the House refused to consider it, ayes, 83, nays 99.

Tuesday, Dec. 14.—In the Senate, no business of importance was transacted.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Coulter presented a petition on the subject of prohibiting the transportation of mails upon the Sabbath, and moved that it be referred to the committee on post-offices, &c.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, said it was well known that the subject had been acted upon by the members of the two preceding sessions of Congress. The report of the committee on the post-office and post-roads, at the last session of Congress, had been referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, with a view to its being taken up and discussed. He said, if the petitioners had an advocate on that floor, that committee would doubtless always be willing to hear whatever arguments might be advanced in favour of their proposition, in addition to what had already been said upon the subject. He was free to declare, for his own part, that he conceived it to be a subject which should never have been brought into a legislative hall. He hoped this petition would be referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, as the committee of which he had the honour to be the chairman, conceived that they had discharged all their duties in relation to the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. Coulter said, the petition was a decorous one, and he conceived it proper that it should be referred to the committee on the post-office and post-roads, as that was the committee which had always had charge of the subject. If that committee wished to induce debate upon the subject, their object could doubtless be obtained by the course suggested by their honourable chairman. He had no doubt that gentleman wished to meet the discussion, whenever it should come up. He did not, he said, avow himself the champion of the petitioners. He was not pledged to any course, and he acted simply with reference to his duty, and the relation in which he stood towards the petitioners. But when the question did come up for discussion, if he should consider that his duty led that way, he should not hesitate to meet in the debate, even the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Johnson.)

Mr. Johnson again rose; but the Speaker suggesting that there was no proposition before the House, the petition was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, by the acquiescence of the mover.

Mr. Barringer, of North-Carolina, offered a resolution, to instruct the committee of ways and means to report a bill, to reduce the duty on bar iron, cotton-bagging, coarse woollen goods, coarse wool, and brown sugar; but the House refused to consider it, yeas 66, noes 114.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. Monroe, late President of the United States, on the subject of his claims against the government; which was read and referred to the committee appointed on this subject at the last session of Congress.

Wednesday, Dec. 15.—In the Senate, Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee, to investigate the manner in which the duties of the post-office have been executed, and to report what legal measures may be necessary to secure the proper administration of its affairs.

Mr. White moved that the resolution be so amended, that the subject should be referred to the post-office committee. This produced a debate of considerable length; when Mr. White's amendment was negatived, yeas 18, noes 20; and the resolution was passed.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Sutherland moved to print the light-house bill, which, it will be recollected, received the veto of the President. The motion was carried, ayes 102, noes not counted.

Thursday, Dec. 15.—No business of importance was transacted in either house. The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received; and a communication was made to both houses by the President, informing them that the marshals had been unable to complete the returns of the census, on the first of December, as was provided by law, and recommending a law to extend the time allowed for that duty.

Friday, Dec. 15.—In the Senate, the business transacted was unimportant.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Verplanck, of New-York, presented a memorial from the officers of the revolution, but whose cases do not come within the provisions of the law of 1828, praying for relief in the way of compensation. The memorial was, on motion of Mr. Verplanck, referred to a select committee of seven members.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Hemphill, was taken up and agreed to:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to Congress, a statement of the expenditures heretofore made for internal improvements, specifying the several works, and the expenditure upon each; Also, a statement of the estimated expense of the works of internal improvement, of which surveys have been made; together with a like statement of the estimated expense of other works projected and partially surveyed.

The House then took up the bill to establish certain post-roads, and to alter and discontinue others, and for other purposes.

Mr. Wickliffe moved an amendment to the bill, being a condition that the expenditures provided by the bill shall be made as soon as the means are within the reach of the department. He made some remarks on the subject of the condition of the post-office department. He referred to the complaints made against the department, in and out of doors, and eulogised the system of order, economy, and responsibility, which had been made under its present head.

Mr. Johnson, and several other members, opposed the amendment. No appropriation would be required until next fall, when, it was believed, the funds of the department would be sufficient to meet the expenditures.

Mr. Storrs, of New-York, took a view of the post-office report, to show that the department had cost the country more than $300,000 this year above what it did two years ago. The expenditure of last year was $90,000 more than the year preceding. He abjured the friends of the Postmaster-General, not to put that officer in a situation in which he would be compelled to involve the department still more than it is now involved. He would vote for the amendment, in order to relieve the department.

The House adj'd without taking the question.
Both houses adjourned until Monday.

FOREIGN.

By an arrival at New-York, on Monday last, from Havre, Paris dates to the 4th of November were received. Until this arrival, the latest dates were fifty-seven days old; and they are still unusually behind.

Great-Britain.—The new British Parliament had commenced its session. It was opened by a speech from the King in person, of which the following are extracts:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*—It is with the most lively satisfaction that I see you assembled around me, to aid me by your counsels.

"Since the dissolution of the last Parliament, events of the deepest interest have occurred on the European continent. The elder branch of the House of Bourbon has ceased to reign in France, and the Duke of Orleans has been called to the throne, with the title of king of the French. Having received from the new sovereign assurances of his ardent desire to cultivate the most friendly relations, and to maintain inviolate the engagements made with this country, I have not hesitated to continue the diplomatic relations and the friendship which existed with the preceding government.

"I have seen with profound regret, the state of affairs in the Low Countries. I deplore that the enlightened administration of King William has not been able to preserve the state from revolt, and that his wise resolution to submit the desires and complaints of his people to the deliberation of a special session of the States-General, has not brought about any satisfactory results. I shall exert myself, in concert with my allies, to establish tranquility, by all means which are compatible with the good state of the Netherlands government, and the security of other governments.

"Symptoms of tumult and disorder have created anxiety in various parts of Europe; but the assurances which I continue to receive of the amicable disposition of foreign courts, give me just ground to hope that my people will continue to enjoy the blessings of peace.

"Penetrated at all times with the necessity of preserving inviolate the engagements which have been made in the name of the nation, I am convinced that my determination to maintain, in connection with my allies, the treaties upon which are founded the general system of Europe, will appear to you the best guarantee for the maintenance of the peace of the world.

"Up to the present time I have not accredited the ambassador of the court of Lisbon; but the Portuguese government having resolved to satify the claims of justice and humanity by a liberal and general amnesty, I think the time has come to re-establish, in behalf of my people, the friendly relations which for so long a time have existed between the two nations.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*—I am deeply afflicted that in some districts of the country, my subjects have suffered in their property, from combinations having for their object the destruction of machines, and that heavy losses have been sustained from the criminal acts of incendiaries.

"I have seen, not without chagrin and indignation, the perfidious attempts which have been made, to spread a spirit of discontent and dissatisfation among my people, and to interrupt the concord which has happily prevailed through the different parts of my dominions, the union of which is essential to the preservation of the general strength and happiness. The great effort of my life will be to preserve the blessings which my people possess, and transmit them unimpaired to our posterity; and I have the more animating hope of being able to discharge the sacred duties which have been confided to me, from the wisdom and affection of Parliament and the support of all my subjects. I am determined to employ, to the full extent of my power, all the means which the constitution and laws have placed in my hands, for the punishment of sedition, and the prompt suppression of disorder and revolt."

Capture and Bombardment of Antwerp.—This city was occupied by Dutch troops, under the command of Gen. Chasse. It was attacked by the Belgic volunteers; and on the 26th of October, the population of the city having risen and disarmed a part of the garrison, the volunteers entered it by two of the gates, and took possession of it; the Dutch troops retreating to the citadel. About noon of the 27th, negociations were opened with Gen. Chasse, in the citadel. A suspension of arms in fact existed, when at two o'clock several muskets were fired by the volunteers upon the frigates stationed opposite the port. The black flag was immediately hoisted in the citadel, and then began the horrible bombardment which set the town in flames. Before it ceased, the whole square of the public stores was destroyed, and much injury was done to the other parts of the city.

At midnight, on the 27th, the fire from the ships and the citadels ceased, upon the remonstrances of the citizens of Antwerp, and negociations were entered upon. The number of the victims of the cannonade and conflagration had not been ascertained. The bodies of whole families, who had taken refuge in the cellars, had been found buried under the ruins. Many public buildings, with private houses innumerable, had fallen a prey to the flames. The loss is estimated to exceed twenty millions of florins.

On the 30th of October, the negociations for an armistice were brought to a conclusion.—Articles were agreed on between Neillon and Chazel, on the part of the Belgians, and Gen. Chasse, commanding the troops of the citadel, by which the fire was suspended on both sides, and the positions of the hostile armies marked out, until the Dutch commader could hear from his sovereign.

The Prince of Orange left Antwerp before its capture, to embark for London, having first addressed a proclamation to the Belgians, in which is the following passage:—"You are about to deliberate on the interests of the country in the national congress, which is called; while I, having fulfilled as far as in my power, my duty towards you, go to fulfil a painful obligation, in leaving your soil, to await elsewhere the issue of the political movements of Belgium. My wishes will be with you; and I shall ever endeavour to contribute to your true welfare."

An article dated Brussels, Oct. 23, announces the result of an action which took place on the 22d, between the troops of Holland and the Belgian volunteers, at Wahlem. The Dutch troops, amounting to 1500, had occupied Wahlem, from which they were driven and obliged to pass the Nethe.

The central committee of Belgium have ordered, that in case of any repairs of buildings damaged by the fires in the four memorable days of September, the parts repaired shall be painted of a colour different from the rest of the buildings, in order not to lose any memorial of these events.

France.—An entire change was made of the principal members of the French ministry on the 3d of November. The trial of the ministers of the late King had not yet taken place.

On the 31st of October, the King reviewed the national guards, on the Champ de Mars. Upon reaching the field, his majesty was received by La Fayette at the head of the staff, the artillery firing a salute of 21 guns. The troops, amounting to about 95,000 men, presented a fine appearance.

Paris continued tranquil. At least, there had been no recent commotion.

Spain.—Letters from London, of Oct. 30th, announce that the standard of liberty was raised at Cadiz, Ferrol, and Corunna; and that Don Miguel had given positive orders to send troops to assist the Spanish royalists.

A letter from Bayonne, dated Oct. 23, says—"The forces of Gen Mina are divided into two columns; one of which, commanded by himself, marched on the 26th for Ernani; and the other, under Valdez, took the road to Vera. The latter was attacked by six thousand troops, and driven back into France, where they were disarmed."

Americo-Grecian Colony.—We were not aware, until we met Mr. Anderson's account of his visit to Peloponnessus and the Greek islands, a work just published at Boston, that there is an American colony in Greece! It seems that in 1829, a part of the isthmus of Corinth, amounting to about 3400 acres of land, was ceded by the Greek government to Dr. Howe, as agent of the American Greek committee, for the term of five years. The tract embraces the port of Cenchrea. The object appears to be to extend assistance to those poor families that are willing to work, and to form a regular settlement surrounded with cultivated farms. Thirty-six families have received the advantages of a certain home, and have the prospect before them of being able to subsist upon the crops raised by their own exertions. In a few years, it is expected that a very flourishing colony will be found there. The idea is a humane one; but what will be the political effect of this establishment, remains to be determined by the future history of Greece. *Albany Daily Advertiser.*

From South-America.—The New-York Daily Advertiser has been favoured with the following extract of a letter, dated St. Martha, Nov. 19:—"The state of the country cannot be worse. We cannot tell when a civil war may break out here. It has commenced at Rio de Hacha, and probably it rages now in the south. The greater part of the population (that is, the people of property) are against Bolivar. He relies upon the officers of the army. The lower classes and soldiers have no mind, no feeling at all on political subjects, and obey any one who will take the trouble of commanding them, so that the arresting of a few individuals by a few others, is sufficient to cause an insurrection or a revolution of considerable extent. The news from the south is alarming. No communication between Bogota and Popayan. The real cause is not known. We are, I assure you, in a horrible state. Beggary, civil war and starvation stare us in the face."

DOMESTIC.

Annual Report of the Treasury.—This document was presented to both houses of Congress on the 16th instant. We extract the following summary of its contents from the National Intelligencer:—

The *receipts* into the treasury, for 1829, were		$24,827,627
Of this amount, the customs furnished	$22,689,965	
Public lands,	1,517,175	
Div'ds U. S. bank,	490,000	
Incidental receipts,	139,486	
The *expenditures* for 1829, were		$25,044,358
Of this sum there was paid of the public debt,		$12,383,867
The *receipts* for the three 1st quarters of 1830, are		$19,136,018
Estimated receipts for 4th quarter,		5,025,000
Total,		$24,161,018
The *expenditures* of the three first quarters of 1830,		20,750,930
Estimated expenditures for the present quarter,		4,316,004
Total,		$25,096,941
Of this sum there was, or is to be, paid of the public debt,		$11,354,630

From the above statement it results, *first*, that the revenue for 1830, will be less than that for 1829, by a sum of $666,698; *secondly*, that the expenditures in 1830, exceed those of 1829, by a sum of $47,427; while, *thirdly*, the amount of public debt paid and payable in 1830, is less than was paid in 1829, by the sum of $1,029,231.

Post-Office Report.—The receipts of the department are less than its expenditures; but the deficiency this year is proportionably less than the last. The expenditures, from July, 1829, to July, 1830, were $1,932,707.95. The amount of postages for the same period, $1,850,583.10; exhibiting an excess of expenditure beyond the revenue, of $82,124.85.

The extension of mail routes this year, is equal to 822,371 miles of annual travel; and the whole distance annually travelled by the mail, in steam-boats, stages, sulkies, and on horseback, is equal to fourteen and a half millions of miles. There are, at the present time, in the United States, 8401 post-offices.

The Army.—From the report of Major-Gen. Macomb, it appears that the army at present consists of 6183 men, viz. 546 commissioned officers, and 5642 non-commissioned officers and privates. The eastern department is under the command of Gen. Scott, and the western under Gen. Gaines. New recruits, from 1st January to 30th September last, 1538.

The General anticipates the most happy results, in the physical and moral condition of the army, from the abolishment of the issue of ardent spirits, as a part of the daily rations.

The Salem Murder.—The Salem papers intimate, that rumours prevail, and are extensively and generally believed, that the Knapps were not the prime movers of the murder of Mr. White; but that there is another person, not yet arrested, who plotted and originally instigated the commission of the crime. It does not appear that the Knapps have made any other disclosures than have been already published, and it is said that Frank, a short time before his execution, enjoined upon Joseph to give no further information. From the intimations in the papers, we conclude that the individual implicated by the public rumours is a female.

Removal of the Troops from the Cherokee Nation.—In our last it was stated that a report had reached this place, that the United States troops, who have been stationed in this nation for the purpose of removing white intruders, were recalled. This report has since been fully confirmed, and the several detachments of these troops are now fairly on their march to their former stations. We are told they had hardly passed the boundary line, when gold hunters and gold diggers flocked in by hundreds. The motive for this sudden movement is best known to the powers that be. We recollect, however, *distinctly*, the former declaration of our father, the President of the United States, that the *intruders would be kept out;* and that he did not speak with a *forked tongue*, and that he would not *deceive* his red children. But perhaps we fail in common understanding, for we cannot discern the *practical demonstration* of those assertions.—*Cherokee Phœnix.*

Internal Improvements.—In an article on internal improvements, in a late number of Mr. Walsh's review, the writer, in reproving the notion of making roads and canals subservient to the revenues of the state, pays the following merited compliment to the late Governor Clinton:—

"Of all our statesmen, Clinton alone seems to have seen this subject in its true light. The great New-York canal was never viewed by him as a source of state revenue, but as the means, without real cost, of increasing the general prosperity. That it is without real cost, is evident, as soon as its income pays the interest of the cost of construction, which the New-York canal did from the first year of its completion. But he deprecated its being considered as affording a substitute for those legitimate sources of income, which the cession of the states to the federal government has left in the hands of the former. The necessary expenditures of our state governments are, from their nature, extremely small; and it is the only manly course, to meet them by direct means."

Mysterious Circumstance.—Considerable excitement has been created in this city, by the following act of daring villany, the motives for which are still enveloped in mystery. About half past 11 o'clock, on Thursday night, a respectable young lady, aged 18 years, was returning down Pearl street from Broadway from a party, with her parents and some other friends; the young lady had got in advance of her companions about one hundred yards; when within a few paces of the corner of Elm and Pearl, a man started from behind a large cask, threw a rope around or over her head, and immediately fled; while some persons at the other end of the rope commenced hauling it with rapidity towards Elm street. The young lady was dragged along some paces; but fortunately her bonnet, below which the rope had not passed, was dragged off, and her friends and several others, alarmed by her shrieks, rushed to the spot. The ruffians of course fled. The young lady swooned away from exhaustion and excitation. The rope was found attached by a noose to the bonnet; and her reticule, which she had dropped, in throwing up her hands to protect her neck from the rope, was found at some distance from where the assault was made. All this was the work of an instant; and had the noose got around her throat, a very few moments would, in all probability, have sufficed to strangle her. When we couple this circumstance with the facts, that within the last two or three weeks, two young females have been missed, and not heard from; and that yesterday information was communicated that two other persons, one a man named Moffat, the other a lad named Harrison, are also absent from their friends, who know not where they are; the subject is calculated to excite alarm.—*New-York Courier.*

Providential Escape.—Two gentlemen, Donald M'Donald and Thomas Stockton, of Caledonia, while on their way to this village, about eight miles from here, on the Scottsville road, discovered a wagon standing by the road side, near a sand hole, apparently unattended. The circumstance excited some speculation as they passed, but not enough to induce them to stop. After they had passed a few rods, one of them feeling uneasy about it, returned to the place, and discovering some signs of the sand's having recently caved in, he called the other gentleman and they commenced removing the sand with their hands. After digging a short time they came to a man's hat, and finally to the owner. With a good deal of exertion they succeeded in extricating him from his perilous situation.—When they left him he was so far recovered as to be able to go home alone. His name is Johnson. Several things attended the circumstance of these gentlemen arriving there at the fortunate time they did, so contrary to their own intentions, as to render it not a little remarkable.—*Rochester D. Adv.*

Trading Enterprise.—The Detroit Journal mentions, that Messrs. Smith and Jackson, and their party, arrived at Detroit early in this month, from a trading enterprise to the Rocky mountains, which they left early in August. They have done well; they bring in a large quantity of furs, and are richly rewarded for their perils and enterprise. They have had no men killed by the Indians, nor any deaths. Mr. Smith has been out five yeass, and has explored the country from the gulf of California to the mouth of the Colombia.

Pennsylvania Canals.—It appears from the message of Gov. Wolf to the legislature of Pennsylvania, that the disbursements on account of the canals in that state, amount to near $11,000,000; and that the additional and necessary works to complete them, are estimated at $2,500,000. The finances of the state are represented to be in a most flourishing condition.

The Weather in the West.—The Nashville Banner, of Dec. 3, says—"The present season is, we believe, perfectly unexampled. We have had but one slight frost, and that was on the 20th of October. The vegetables have not been touched. The trees have, in some instances, put forth leaves, and have actually produced fruit. We have seen large cherries, nearly ripe, of the second growth, from trees in this vicinity."

The Governor of Ohio, in his recent annual message, declares for the American system and internal improvement, and against nullification. The militia of Ohio amount to 116,000. There are 300 students at the medical colleges of Cincinnati. Very satisfactory progress has been made in the public works undertaken by the state. The revenue of the current year yields a surplus of $6000 beyond the expenditure.—The number of children between the ages of four and sixteen in the common schools, is believed to be 350,000; too large an estimate.

The navigation of Hudson river, at Albany, became closed on Thursday last; the steamboats came up no farther than Hudson, and immediately returned to Poughkeepsie.

Col. John A. Dix, of Cooperstown, has been appointed by the Governor, adjutant-general of the state, in place of N. F. Beck, deceased.

The county of Saugamon, in Illinois, the population of which in 1825 was only 500, now amounts to 20,000. So much for the great west.

A Lexington paper says—"We understand that numerous counterfeit ten dollar notes, on different United States bank branches, are in circulation in this state. They are said to be well executed."

UTICA MISSIONARY DEPOSITORY.

Received for the A. B. C. F. Missions, from the 16th November, to the 16th December, 1830.

Rome—Wright's Settlement, Fem. Home Miss. Society, a box of clothing, est'd at $18.94, for the Mackinaw station, by A. E. Butts, sec'ry.	
Lowville—Pres. ch'h, by Mr. P. Abbot,	$8 25
Westmoreland—A lady, for the Sandwich islands, by Rev. D. C. Lansing,	50
New-Haven, Oswego co.—Miss. Association, by H. Nichols, treas'r,	12 00
Mount-Vernon—A friend of missions,	25 00
Vernon-Centre—A box of clothing, for the Green-Bay mission, by E. & F. P. Hills.	
Holland Patent—A collection, as an outfit for the missionaries to the Sandwich islands, by C. Hastings,	4 48
Homer—Benev. Associat'n, by Mr. Jesse Searl, treas'r,	20 00
Utica—Gent. For. Miss. Ass'n of the 1st Pres. Soc'y, December collection, by Mr. M. Bagg, treas'r,	29 96
Oswego Village—Mon. con. Pres. Ch'h, by E. W. Clark,	31 00
Augusta—Female Benev. Soc'y, by Mrs. F. Moss, treas'r, $35: 1st Cong. Ch'n mon. con. by W. H. Chandler, 38 07,	73 07
Paris & Clinton—Drs. Judd & Hastings, to purchase flour for the Sandwich isl.	6 00
Martinsburgh—Fem. For. Miss. Soc'y, a box of clothing, est'd $17.64, by Mrs. Amanda Bancroft, treas'r.	
Winfield—A bundle of clothing, from Widow Betsey Town, est'd $5, for Green-Bay mission.	
Clinton—Mrs. Sally Taylor, $20. for the support of Philip Taylor, in India, for 1831, and $30 for the Sandwich island mission,	50 00
Amount of cash,	$320 26

ABIJAH THOMAS, *Agent.*

NOTICE.

A Convention of Sabbath School Teachers will be held in Mexico West Village, on the second Wednesday of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Teachers of all the Sabbath Schools in the county of Oswego are respectfully invited to attend. We can only say in this notice, that the proposed object of the Convention is the general advancement of the sabbath school cause within our county; and we hope it will result in elevating the standard of sunday school instruction, and exciting a deeper and more effective interest in behalf of the institution. All the friends of Sunday Schools are solicited to attend.

JOSEPH TURNER,
JAMES THOMPSON,
WM. L. BEEBEE,
A. G. CURREY,
WM. H. ARNETTE,
EDWIN W. CLARKE,
} *Committee.*

Oswego, Nov. 20, 1830.

DEATHS.

In this village, on the 24th inst. after a short illness, *William Clarke Upson*, youngest son of the late Daniel J. Upson, deceased, aged five years.

In Hartford, Conn. on the 17th inst. Dr. *Mason F. Cogswell*, aged 69; for many years an eminent surgeon and physician in that city.

In Bucks county, Penn. on the 9th inst. Rev. Dr. *James P. Wilson*. The declining state of his health compelled him to resign his pastoral charge about a year since, and he retired to his farm, where he serenely awaited the long expected messenger of death. Dr. Wilson's reputation for theological and general knowledge; his talents, as displayed originally at the bar and afterwards in the pulpit; his personal character and usefulness, have long rendered him one of the most eminent personages in this community. His loss will be universally deplored and felt, and it is hoped that justice will be done to his exalted merits by some competent hand.

NEW BOOKS.

HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 94 Genesee-street, have just received the following books:—

Atlantic Souvenir, for 1831, Murray Street Discourses, Advice to Young Christians, Memoirs of Dr. Payson, (new supply); Blake's Botany, Parkhurst's 1st Lessons, Worcester's First Book of Geography, Mental Discipline, by J. F. Burder, Bush's Life of Mohammed, Scott's Demonology, Thorough-Bass Primer, by J. F. Burrowes.

H. & T. have a general assortment of Theological, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books, and a supply of stationary, now on hand, and for sale on the best terms. *Utica, Dec.* 28, 1830.

MUSICA SACRA.

THE 9th edition of the MUSICA SACRA is just published and for sale by HASTINGS & TRACY. *Dec.* 28, 1830.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING THE SECOND VOLUME OF

THE YOUTH'S MISCELLANY.

THIS WORK will contain intelligence from Sunday Schools, and their progress generally: Illustrations of Scripture: Select Biographies: Historical Facts; and Moral and Religious Essays; together with any other interesting matter, which will improve the youthful mind, and mend the heart.

TERMS.

I. The volume of one year will contain 192 pages, 16 mo., stitched in printed covers.

II. The price to subscribers will be only 25 cents per year, when paid in advance.

III. No subscription taken for a less term than one year.

IV. Persons who will forward us $3, will receive 13 numbers monthly, for one year.

The Editor of the Miscellany is induced to issue the above Proposals, from the fact, that the first volume, which is now closed, has not defrayed the expenses of paper and printing, and he hopes, by this means, to be enabled to continue the work.

The first volume, in every instance where it has been taken, has met with a cordial reception, and is highly valued.

There will be no material alteration in the next volume from the last. It will be our aim to make it an acceptable and profitable periodical for youth.

Those who feel interested in its continuance, are earnestly requested to make an effort in its behalf.

Two hundred more subscribers will be necessary to warrant the commencement of another volume. Those who wish to take it, will please to forward their names and residence by the 1st of January next; and those who have taken it, and wish it no longer, are requested to notify us to that effect *prior to that time.* Those who receive the first number of Vol. 2, should it be continued, will be holden for the year.

N. B.—The first number of Vol. 2, will be published about the middle of January next, should the subscription list warrant it. If it is not published about that time, the undertaking will be abandoned.

☞ Letters may be addressed to the Editor of the Youth's Miscellany, Utica.

Utica, Dec. 9, 1830. 50w3

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Depository of the American S. S. Union, in this village, has been recently replenished with Books for Sabbath School Libraries. Besides all the variety published by the American S. S. Union, a very valuable collection of approved Miscellaneous Works have been received.

Alexander's Dictionary of the Bible: Union Questions, 1st, 2d & 3d vols: Infant School Manual, new edition: Lessons for Infant Sabbath Schools, with plans for conducting an infant class: Cruden's Concordance: Henry's and Scott's Commentaries, &c. &c.

Periodicals.—Sabbath School Teacher's Magazine, at $1.50 per annum, in advance: Youth's Friend, at 25 cents per annum. These are published by the American Union, and circulated from this Depository about the 10th of each month. The Infant's Magazine is published monthly and sold at 1 1-2 cents per number.

SUNDAY SCHOOL JOURNAL.

Proposals have been recently made by the American Union, for publishing a weekly paper, with the title of "*Sunday School Journal, and Advocate of Christian Education.*" The specimen number of the Journal may be seen at the Depository. It is to be published regularly after the 1st of January, 1831. The price to single subscribers is $2 per annum. If not paid within three months after receiving the first number in each year, the price will be $2.50 per annum.

Subscriptions for either of the above Periodicals received, or orders for Books executed, by

EDWARD VERNON,
Agent A. S. S. Union, at their Depository in Utica, No. 187, *Genesee street.*

N. B.—The "Teachers Magazine," after this year, will be published quarterly, and will be sent to the present subscribers, unless notice to discontinue the work is received on or before the 1st January next.

Dec. 7, 1830. 49

A FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

JUST received by PARKER & HASTINGS, No. 90, Genesee street, comprising a very large and general assortment of articles in their line of business, among which are—

100 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, Tonkay and Black Teas, of fresh importations:
30 hhds. St. Croix, Muscovado & N. Orleans Sugars:
50 boxes Loaf & Lump Sugars: 40 hhds. Molasses:
200 boxes Bunch, Muscatel and Bloom Raisins:
30 kegs Raisins: 100 boxes Herring:
40 bags Coffee: 250 qtls. Cod & Scale Fish:
100 bags Shot, assorted numbers, &c. &c.

Which are offered at wholesale or retail, at a small advance from cost. *Utica, Dec.* 14, 1830. 50

REMOVAL.

JAMES INGOLS has removed from his old stand to No. 42, Genesee street, next door above Clark's four-story Building. *Utica, Nov.* 1, 1830. 44

FRIZETTS. CURLS, BRAIDS, &c.

JUST received from New-York, a lot of Frizetts, Puff Curls, Braids, &c. by JAMES INGOLS. *Utica, Nov.* 1, 1830. 44

GROCERIES.

I. & I. THURBER, No. 107, Genesee street, opposite I. Butler, M'Donough & Co. have just received an assortment of Groceries, consisting of—Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Wines, Codfish, Shad, Mackarel, Herring, Salt, &c. &c.

Their Goods are of an excellent quality, and will be sold wholesale or retail, for cash or approved credit, as low as they can be purchased in this place.

Also, Wheat and Buckwheat Flour.

The Baking Business carried on as usual. The articles which they bake can be had at the above store, the same as at their bake-shop. Crackers, by the barrel, sold low for cash. *Nov.* 30, 1830. 48

STEAM SCOURING AND DRESSING CLOTHES,

opposite the United States Branch Bank, where all orders will be attended to.

The Subscribers, having made additional improvements in the manner of colouring and scouring, desire to inform the public, that they have employed workmen directly from London, who have been extensively engaged in the business of steam scouring and colourfng in that city, and who will now be engaged in their service. They desire to express their gratitude to the public, for the liberal patronage they have received, which has far exceeded their expectations.

Almost all colours which constitute gentlemen's dress, such as black, blue, drab, &c. will be restored to their original brightness and beauty, and warranted not to fade again; and all stains and blemishes perfectly extracted.

They hope that by constancy and promptness in their business, they shall secure the confidence and patronage of a generous public. ROBERT PAUL,
Utica, Nov. 5, 1830. WILLIAM PAUL.

THE MUSICAL CABINET,

OR a Collection of Sacred Music, comprising a great variety of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Set Pieces, and Anthems, selected principally from the works of the most eminent ancient and modern writers, embracing all the variety of metres in general use, together with a concise introduction to psalmody; compiled and arranged by Alling Brown: Just received and for sale by *Nov.* 30, 1830. HASTINGS & TRACY.

MR. CUSHMAN, being about to leave Utica, wishes to let the House where he resides, corner of Mary and Second streets, till May next. Rent very low. Enquire of Mr. Alexander Seymour. *Utica, Nov.* 16, 1830.

THE ANNUALS FOR 1831.

THE Atlantic Souvenir, The Token, the Pearl, and the Youth's Keepsake, for 1831, just received by HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 94, Genesee street.

POETRY AND MUSIC.

From the London Evanglical Magazine.

THE WIDOW'S MITES.

Believer! hath the Lord increas'd.
With bounteous hand, thy store?
And while thy neighbour's wealth hath ceas'd,
Doth thine augment the more?
Then let the poor, the wretched, share
A portion of thy gain;
But give in faith, and give with prayer,
Else all thy gifts are vain.

'Tis writ, that once the Saviour stood,
While crowds the temple sought,
And with unerring glance review'd,
The varied gifts they brought.
The rich, the great, swept proudly by,
And cast their offerings in;
But oft the haughty step and eye
Defil'd the act with sin.

At length a widow, poor and lone,
Comes bent with years and woes;
Two mites are all she calls her own,
And in those mites she throws.
Ill can that weak and shrivell'd hand
The scanty pittance spare,
But faith and love the gift demand,
And lo! the gift is there.

And doubtless some that gift beheld,
With wonder and with pain;
And some the act had fain repell'd
With ill-conceal'd disdain;
But Christ the holy motive priz'd,
And heard the contrite sigh,
And taught that deeds by men despis'd,
May have their praise on high.

"That widow mark, whose hoary head
Has long with anguish striven;
Her's is the noblest gift," he said,
"Which has this day been given.
The rich, the great, whose means o'erflow,
A fraction here let fall;
But she, from home of want and wo,
Comes forth, and gives—HER ALL!"

The Christian Lyre, by Joshua Leavitt. No. II.—New-York: Jonathan Leavitt.—This is the work we incidentally alluded to, last week, under the head of the New-York Evangelist. The first number we have not seen, though several of the pieces have been published in that paper. The second number, which came to hand after that article was in type, contains nothing which can redeem the character of the work. The hymns are not selected altogether with the best judgment; and as to the music—the application of such tunes as Indian Philosopher, Young Man's Wish, Marseilles March, &c. with a number of the old English street ballads, and American melodies of the most shapeless character—the application of such music as this, in a collection designed for general circulation, is one of the greatest outrages on musical adaptation, that can well be imagined. We should not be surprised if the author, as Secretary of the Seaman's Friend Society, were now and then to receive such a practical comment upon his book, as was once given to the celebrated Rowland Hill's adaptation of Rule Britannia to sacred words. As his congregation, one Sabbath, were singing this patriotic melody, in some devotional hymn, a company of rude sailors, half drunk, perhaps, caught the air, and came rushing into the church, vociferating the secular words, "Rule Britannia," &c. to the utter confusion of the assembly.

We are truly sorry that any minister of the gospel, and especially the worthy Secretary of one of our National Societies, should have associated his name with such a wretched publication as this; and after all the light which has been recently shed upon the subject of musical adaptation, in various parts of the country, the thing, we are constrained to say, admits of no apology. Ministers ought, of all men, to be the best guardians and promoters of sacred music; but when they cast such practical contempt upon it, as in the present instance, they give it a wound in the house of its friends, which inflicts no common injury.

Western Musical Association.—We perceive by the last Livingston Journal, that an association, bearing this name, was organised at Geneseo on the 8th inst. which has for its special object the extended cultivation of church music, on the broad principle of mutual instruction. The officers of the Society are:—

Mr. Truman Hastings, *President.*
Mr. Samuel Grannis, *Vice-President.*
Dr. D. C. Stillwell, *Secretary.*
Mr. E. N. Buell, *Treasurer.*

Charles Colt, Chauncy Parsons, Chauncy R. Bond, of Geneseo; James Murray, of Fowlersville; Dr. Tozier, of York; Freeman Brooks, of Bethany; Russel Austin, of Perry, and James Gifford, of Lima, *Executive Committee.*

Monthly meetings and rehearsals are to be held at Geneseo; and quarterly rehearsals at such places as shall be appointed by the Executive Committee. All meetings are to be opened and closed with prayer.

TEMPERANCE.

A GOOD OFFER.

At a meeting of a Town Temperance Society, not far from Rochester, a few days since, a tavern-keeper came forward and subscribed the constitution. But he did not stop here; he offered every man, who was indebted to him for *ardent spirits*, who would, in good faith, join the Temperance Society, to forgive him the debt. How many accepted the offer we are not informed. This tavern-keeper, it will be remarked, some weeks since, among many others in the same place, resolved to renounce the service of the world, and declared himself wholly on the Lord's side, and the very day he made this resolution he banished ardent spirits from his bar and house. He did not long doubt whether he could keep his resolution to serve the Lord and him *only*, and still be engaged in the manufacture of drunkards and paupers. We may add, that this is by no means a solitary instance in which those who have recently devoted themselves to God, and who had been engaged in the sale of liquor, have at once renounced it. They need no argument, no voice of an angel, to tell them that the Spirit of God and the spirit of rum, could not, with the light shed on this abominable traffic, dwell together. *Rochester Obs.*

Forward!—"Speak to the children of Israel, that they go *forward*," was the oft repeated command to Moses. Had the army tarried forever on the shores of the Red sea, it would have done little good to have crossed it. The wilderness was not indeed Egypt. Neither yet was it Canaan. Why is it, that in the march of moral reform, so many seem content with having set out. Why so many remonstrances against going *forward?* In the temperance reformation, the pledge of total abstinence, is but the *first* step; the crossing of the Red sea. The wilderness is yet to be traversed, the difficulties encountered, the privations to be suffered, the giants slain, the Jordan crossed, and the land possessed. Who will go up? Many would like the fruits? But who will perform the labour? And then the giants; alas! the giants! It will be well if sloth and murmuring do not prolong the warfare forty years, which might and should have been dispatched in as many months.—*Genius of Temperance.*

The Three Classes.—Some oppose the Society, because they love to drink; some because they have large orchards, and can make brandy to sell; and some because the temperance institution is new. The last class of opposers will join the Society as soon as they become enlightened; the second class will join, if ever the dictates of conscience get the ascendancy over the mammon of unrighteousness. The first class *may* join, if God ever converts their souls.—*ib.*

Intemperance and Death.—A correspondent in ——, Mass. where, in a population of less than 1,600, there are about 80 intemperate persons, says:—

"I can stand on a spot 100 rods from my house, and recollect *fourteen* persons, who have died within the last eighteen years, between the ages of thirty and sixty-two, within one and a half miles from said spot, all of them *hard drinkers*—tipplers, themselves being judges; while I cannot remember *one* temperate person, who has died within that distance, and between these ages."—*Jour. Humanity.*

Temperance in Germany.—We learn verbally, that Dr. Hewitt, late agent of the Temperance Society, has recently received letters from Germany, giving the most animating accounts of the introduction of temperance principles there. We have not learned particulars, but understand that a considerable number of societies have already been formed, and publications issued, on the total abstinence plan, and that there is a prospect of great good being done. How happy it is, when moral revolutions *precede* political. We hope soon to hear that the good work has begun in Sweden and the northern countries of Europe.—*ib.*

Intemperance in England.—The London Morning Herald says, that the late act of Parliament, reducing the excise on beer, is producing the anticipated effect of encouraging a general habit of drunkenness and dissipation among the working classes.

Georgia Legislature.—The Federal Union states, that not half the quantity of spirits is used by the members of the present legislature, which was consumed at the session four or five years ago. Good. It may be hoped that the fact will be evidenced in the increased *temperance* and discretion of their acts. The journals and statutes furnish too much proof of the deep potations in which they have been steeped in times past.—*Georgia Democrat.*

Salem, Indiana.—At a meeting of the District Medical Society, in Salem, on Monday the 4th inst. we understand a resolution to this import was introduced and unanimously agreed to, that hereafter the members of this Society, as physicians, will use their influence against the use of ardent spirits, except as a medicine.—*Indiana Times.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the American Spectator.

SLAVE TRADE IN THE CAPITAL.

"The tender ties of father, husband, friend,
All bonds of nature at that moment end,
And each endures while yet he draws his breath,
A stroke as fatal as the scythe of death;
They lose, in tears, the far receding shore,
But not the thought that they must meet no more!"

It is well, perhaps, the American people should know, that while we reiterate our boasts of liberty in the ears of the nations, and send back across the Atlantic our shouts of joy at the triumph of liberty in France, we are ourselves busily engaged in the work of oppression. Yes, let it be known to the citizens of America, that at the very time when the procession which contained the President of the United States and his cabinet, to celebrate the victory of the French people over their oppresssors, another kind of processsion was marching another way, and that consisted of coloured human beings, handcuffed in pairs, and driven along by what had the appearance of a man on a horse! A similar scene was repeated on Saturday last. *A drove*, consisting of males and females, chained in couples, started from Roby's tavern, on foot, for Alexandria, where, with others, they are to embark on board a slave ship, in waiting, to convey them to the south. While we are writing, a coloured man enters our room, and begs us to inform him if we can point out any person who will redeem his friend, now immured in Alexandria jail, in a state of distress amounting almost to distraction.* He has been a faithful servant of a revolutionary officer, who recently died; has been sold at auction; parted from affectionate parents, and from decent and mourning friends. Our own servant, with others, of whom we can speak in commendatory terms, went down to Alexandria to bid him farewell; but they were refused admission to his cell, because, as was said, "the sight of his friends made him take on so." He bears the reputation of a pious man.

It is but a few weeks since, we saw a ship with her cargo of slaves in the port of Norfolk, Va. and on passing up the river, saw another ship off Alexandria, swarming with the victims of human rapacity. Such are the scenes enacting in the heart of the American nation. Oh patriotism! where is thy indignation? Oh philanthropy! where is thy grief? Oh shame! where is they blush?—Well may the generous and the noble minded O'Connell say of the American citizen, "I tell him he is a hypocrite. Look at the stain in your star-spangled standard, that was never struck down in battle. I turn from the declaration of American independence, and I tell him that he has declared to God and man a lie; and before God and man I arraign him as a hypocrite." Yes, thou soul of fire, O'Connell, if thou couldst but witness the spectacles in Washington, that make the genius of liberty droop her head in shame, and weep her tears away in deep and undissembled sorrow, you would lift your voice even to tones of thunder; but you would make yourself heard. Where is the O'Connell of this republic, that will plead for the emancipation of the district of Columbia? These shocking scenes must cease from amongst us, or we must cease to call ourselves free; aye, and we must cease to expect the mercy of God. We must prepare for the coming judgments of Him, who, as our charter acknowledges, made all men "*free and equal.*"

* At the same time this man was sold, another—a husband—was knocked off. The tears and agonies of his wife made such an impression on the mind of a generous spectator, that he bought him back.

REAL BENEVOLENCE.

A lawyer in Great-Britain began to feel that the riches of this world were unworthy to be sought after. As he said, "he was resolved to become a poor man, that he might have the *luxury* of depending on God for his daily bread." He paid the debt of the National Tract Society, amounting to £1500, or about $7000. Mr. N. once called upon him, and found him at the top of the house, which was a very high one. He inquired why he was there. He replied, "by living here, I am able to give away sixpence more every day." Yet this man is often giving ten, twenty, or thirty pounds at a time, to relieve the wants of the needy. He has since gone as a missionary to Persia, in company with two other men of kindred spirit. One of these was a dentist in Exeter, England. His income was from 12 to 1500 pounds per year. The other, a young man, refused the offer of £250 per annum, and accepted of 40 to support him in his mission. Mr. N. once received £50 from an unknown person, with the information that it was from a young man who lived sparingly, that he might give largely. A shoemakor said to another of his own class in society, more able than himself in speaking, "Go, preach the gospel to the poor in our city, and I will work and support you, as well as myself."—*Vt. Chron.*

ANECDOTE.

Some months ago, Rev. James Armstrong preached at Harmony, near the Wabash, when a doctor at that place, a professed deist, or infidel, called on his associates to accompany him, while he attacked the Methodist, as he said. At first he asked Mr. Armstrong if he did not follow preaching to save souls? He answered in the affirmative. He asked Mr. A. if he ever saw a soul? No. If he ever heard a soul? No. If he ever smelt a soul? No. If he ever tasted a soul? No. If he ever felt a soul? Yes, thank God, said Mr. Armstrong. Well, said the Doctor, there are four of the five senses against one, to evidence that there is no soul. Mr. Armstrong then asked the gentleman, if he was a doctor of medicine; and he answered in the affirmative. He then asked the Doctor if he ever saw a pain? No, replied the Doctor. If he ever heard a pain? No. If he ever smelt a pain? No. If he ever tasted a pain? No. If he ever felt a pain? Yes. Mr. Armstrong then said, here are four senses against one, to evidence there is no pain; and yet, Sir, you know there is a pain; and I know there is a soul. The Doctor appeared confused, and walked off.

LITERARY.

"*A System of School Geography, chiefly derived from Malte-Brun, and arranged according to the inductive plan of instruction, by S. G. Goodrich. Hartford, H. & F. Huntington, [and Hastings & Tracy, Utica], publishers.*"

This little book, little in size, but of great compass, has the great merit of beginning geography at the beginning. The old analytic mode of making the earth a part of the solar system, and introducing its geography by a dissertation on astronomy, has been abandoned, and the more effectual synthetic method of teaching part by part, particulars first and their relations, leading the mind on easily, from fact to fact, until it embraces and combines the whole system, and has the earth, with all its conditions, and the world, in one comprehensive but distinct view, has been substituted. The book is designed for children; and the object is to make the way of instruction plain and pleasant. To this end familiar objects, illustrated by plates, are first introduced. The child is called upon in a series of familiar questions to describe its own town, from thence it is led to a correct idea of other towns, to know what is a town, &c. In the same familiar way it is led to form correct notions of rivers, mountains, plains, valleys, &c., objects which form the most striking features of a state or kingdom, and finally of the earth. The details conclude in a summary view of the world. The volume contains a great deal of matter, compressed into about 320 pages, illustrated with a very great number of neat wood cuts, and accompanied by an atlas, containing nineteen coloured maps, charts and tables. So far as we have examined the book, we feel bound to praise its execution. It is not without errors, such as calling a "city a large town, usually situated on a river, or arm of a sea." It is the form of government, and not the size or situation, which constitutes a city. These are errors, which do not affect the general plan of the work, which is its main excellence.—*Conn. Journal.*

IT IS WRONG, BUT CAN'T BE HELPED.

A merchant, who is a professor of religion, excused himself for not attending the usual meetings of his church, by stating that his business was such, that he was obliged to be at his store every evening in the week, except that of the Sabbath. "I know it is wrong," said he, "but it can't be helped." Another, who arrived home in a steam-boat on Sunday, said, "It is very wrong, but my business was urgent." Mark the sequel.—The first was soon laid up by sickness, and the other was frustrated in the object of his journey. Will Christians never learn, and act upon it, that there is an overruling Providence, who takes cognisance of their actions, and often baffles their enterprises when they neglect duty or commit sin? God is never put off, though men may be, with the absurd remark, "I know it is wrong, but it can't be helped."—*Evangelist.*

EXAGGERATION.

How carefully should Christians avoid telling more or less than the simple truth.—"Lie not one to another," is an apostolical injunction. But it is feared too many, who would not tell a deliberate falsehood, inconsiderately tell lies of exaggeration. They so embellish, colour, and caricature facts, that all the effects of a lie are produced. Now a falsehood does not consist in the *words* uttered, but in the *false impression* intentionally left upon the minds of hearers. Let Christians, then, see to it, that they always tell the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.—*ib.*

Anger begins in folly, and ends in repentance.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes.		*Leather.*	
Pot, 100lbs.	$5 30a	Sole, oak tanned, lb.	20a25
Pearl do.	5 68a	—— hemlock	18a22
Candles.		Dressed up. side	1 75a2 67
Mould - -	9a10	Undressed do.	1 50a2 25
Dipped - -	9a	*Molasses.*	
Clover-Seed.		New-Orleans, gal.	28a30
Per lb. - -	6a8	*Oil.*	
Coffee.		Whale, gal. -	34a35
Havana - -	10a12	Sperm, summer	65a67
Java - -	13a14	—— winter	80a85
Cotton.		Linseed, -	83a85
Upland -	11a13	*Provisions.*	
Louisiana -	12a14	Beef, mess, bbl.	7 75a8 25
Alabama -	11a13	—— prime	5 06a5 25
Feathers.		Pork, mess	13 00a13 25
Live American	34a36	—— prime	9 00a 9 50
Fish.		Hams, north. lb.	10a11
Dry cod, cwt.	2 37a2 50	Butter, N.Y. dairy	12a15
Scale -	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard -	10a11
Pickled, bbl.	3 00a3 25	Cheese - -	6a8
Mackarel, No. 1	5 87a6 00	*Rice.*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 85a8 50	Prime, 100lbs.	3 12a3 25
Herring -	2 27a3 00	*Salt.*	
Flax.		Turks Island, bush.	45a46
American, lb. -	7a8	Liverpool ground	38a40
Flour & Meal.		*Sugar.*	
N.Y. super. bbl.	5 06a5 12	Havana, white, lb.	11a14
Western (canal)	5 13a5 44	—— brown -	8a9
Rye flour -	3 50a3 62	New-Orleans -	7a8
Indian meal	3 25a3 25	Loaf - -	17a19
Grain.		Lump - -	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 05a1 10	*Tallow.*	
—— western	1 11a1 12	American, lb. -	6a7
Rye - -	68a69	*Teas.*	
Corn, north yellow	60a62	Bohea, lb. -	32a34
Oats - -	30a31	Souchong -	44a75
Barley -	70a	Hyson-skin -	38a75
Beans, 7 bushels	7 00a8 00	Young-Hyson -	70a1 06
Hides.		Hyson - -	85a1 12
La Plata, lb. -	15a16	Gunpowder -	1 00a1 30
S. A. horse, piece	1 50a1 60	Imperial -	1 00a1 30
Hops.		*Tobacco.*	
First sort, lb. -	9a	Richmond, lb. -	3a6
Lumber.		Cuba - -	14a25
Boards, p. M.	15 00a16 00	*Wines.*	
Plank, pine,	25 00a30 00	Madeira, gal.	1 25a3 50
Scantling, pine	15 00a16 00	Port - -	80a1 75
Do oak	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L. P.	90a1 25
Shingles, bundle	2 50a3 50	*Wool.*	
Oak timber, sq. ft.	20a25	Merino, Am. fl. lb.	50a60
Hoops, per M.	35 00a36 00	—— pulled -	50a60
Staves, pipe	48 00a50 00	Common -	35a40
—— hhd.	35 00a36 00	Spinning -	33a40
—— bbl.	28 00a30 00	American Hatter's	30a85

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Ins. Comp'y	par
City Banks - -	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rathway Far. & Mec.	do
Long-Island Bank	par	Salem Banking Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County -	par	Monmouth -	broken
Lansingburgh -	par	Franklin - -	do
Bank of Albany* -	1-4	Hoboken - -	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson - -	do
Other Albany Banks*	do	Protection & Lombard	do
Newburgh* -	do	Jersey City, -	do
Orange County -	do	State, Trenton -	do
Catskill - -	do	All others -	1-2 a 3-8
Farmer's, Troy* -	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Other Troy Banks	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Saratoga County -	do	York - - -	1-2
Mohawk - -	do	Chester County -	3-8
Utica - -	1-2	Delaware County	do
Geneva - -	do	Reading - -	do
Auburn - -	do	Pittsburgh - -	1
Ontario - -	do	Gettysburgh -	do
Central - -	do	Chambersburgh -	do
Chenango - -	do	Carlisle - -	do
Ithaca - -	do	Lancaster - -	do
Ogdensburgh -	do	Greensburgh -	do
Jefferson County -	do	Brownville - -	do
Wayne County -	do	Silver-Lake -	50
Rochester - -	do	Others uncertain or broken	
Monroe County -	do	*Delaware.*	
Livingstou County	do	Banks of this state	1-2
Middle District	broken	*Maryland.*	
Columbia, Hudson	do	Baltimore Banks -	3-8
Greene County -	do	Somerset & Worc.	broken
Washington & Warren	do	Cumberland -	do
Plattsburgh - -	do	Princess Ann -	do
Niagara - -	do	Elkton - -	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	All others -	3-4 a 1
Maine.		*Dist. Columbia.*	
Bath - -	1-2	Bank of Columbia	uncer.
Waterville -	do	Alexandria Merch.	broken
Castine -	broken	Franklin - -	do
Wiscasset - -	do	All others -	3-4
Kennebeck -	do	*Virginia.*	
Passamaquoddy -	do	Banks of this state	3-4 a 1
Hallowell & Augusta	do	*N. & S. Carolina.*	
All others - -	3-4	Banks of these states	1 a 2
New-Hampshire.		*Georgia.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Banks of this state	2 a 3
Vermont.		*Ohio.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Chilicothe - -	4a5
Massachusetts.		Marietta - -	do
Berkshire Bank	broken	Steubenville -	do
Essex, Salem -	do	Farmers & Mechanics	do
Farmer's, Belchertown	do	New-Lancaster -	do
All others - -	3-8	St. Clairsville -	do
Connecticut.		Mount-Pleasant -	do
Norwich Bank -	par	Western Reserve	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Columbus - -	do
Derby - -	do	Others uncertain or	broken
All others - -	1-4	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	3
Pawtucket -	broken	Michigan - -	1
All others - -	3-8	Detroit - -	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark -	par	Kingston -	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec - - -	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal - -	2

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

NEW BOOKS & STATIONARY.

HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 94, Genesee street, have just received an extensive assortment of Books & Stationary, among which are the following:—

Douglass on the advancement of Society in Knowledge & Religion, Stuart's Essays on Future Punishment, Lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthew, by Bishop Porteus, Wardlaw on Prayer, Essay on the Hieroglyphical System of Champollion, Biblical Theology, by Storrs & Flatt, Wood on Inspiration, Professor Stuart's Letters to Dr. Channing on Religious Liberty, Dwight's Psalms and Hymns, (large edition), Memoirs of Rev. Levi Parsons, Missionary to Palestine, Payson's Sermons, James' Church Member's Guide, Paley's Theology illustrated, Gibbs' Hebrew Lexicon, Stuart's Hebrew Grammar, Daily Food for Christians, Edwards on Revivals, Hopkins' System of Divinity, Dwight's Theology, Advice to a Young Christian, Foster on Decision of Character, Gaston's Collections, Davies' Sermons, Hannah's Baptist Assistant, Family Monitor, Cecil's Remains, &c. &c.

They have also just received the following valuable Classical, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books:—

Newman's Rhetoric, Ancient Atlas, Crabb's Dictionary, Letters to married Ladies, Correspondence of Vice-Admiral Collingwood, with a Memoir of his Life, Visit to Greece and Constantinople, in 1827 & '28, by Henry A. V. Post, one of the Agents of the New-York Greek Committee, The Atlantic Souvenir, for 1831, The Token, do. The Pearl, do. The Youth's Keepsake, do. Wilbur's Lexicon of Useful Knowledge, Crabb's Synonymes, Frugal Housewife, Speeches on the Indian Bill, Polymicrian Greek Testament, Lexicon, & Concordance, Groves' Lexicon, Kaimes' Elements, Alison on Taste, (a new and elegant edition), Charles XII. in French, Dyspeptic's Monitor, Cooper's Surgical Dictionary, Do. Practical Do. Horner's Special Anatomy, Casenave on Diseases of the Skin, Clark on the Diseases of Females, &c.

They have also the following for Infant Schools:—

Infant School Cards, Infant School Manual, Little Grammarian, Child's Song-Book, &c.

Also, Ryan's Astronomy, (new ed.), Blair's Catechism, Pocket Almanacks, Prints, &c. &c.

Likewise, an assortment of STATIONARY, comprising most of the articles required in this market, many of which are of a superior quality.

Utica, Nov. 15th, 1830.

MALTE-BRUN SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hastings & Tracy, the *Malte-Brun School Geography*, illustrated by numerous original Engravings, and an Atlas of nineteen maps, charts and tables: By S. G. Goodrich. This Geography, it is believed, will in every respect satisfy the public expectation, and be found decidedly superior to any system now in use.

Also, The Franklin Primer, The Young Scholar's Manual, or Easy Lessons, The Improved Reader, and the General Class-Book. *Dec.* 7, 1830.

HARDWARE, &c.

JAMES DANA & Co. No. 88, Genesee street, are now receiving, by the late arrivals from England, in addition to their former Stock, a fresh supply of Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery & Cabinet Ware, which they offer, wholesale and retail, on the most favorable terms. *Utica, May* 25, 1830. 21

ONEIDA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Public will understand, by the title assumed for this Establishment, that it is designed to be tributary to the great cause of Temperance; a cause which has enlisted the first talents and the purest benevolence and patriotism of our country. While the Proprietor would hope that he is not actuated by mercenary motives, in this enterprise, he would at the same time say, that in this, as in every other business of fair and honourable competition, he would solicit such a share of public patronage, as shall enable him to sustain his establishment, and thereby furnish the evidence of a growing public sentiment in favour of the doctrine of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, and secure for himself the satisfaction to be derived from having contributed, in some degree, to promote so good a cause.

The location of the Temperance House is central, being opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, and near the post-office, reading-room, baths, &c. The House has recently been enlarged, and will be fitted up in good style. The best Wines, Porter, Beer, Cider, &c. will be provided at all times. Every attention will be paid to travellers that the Proprietor can bestow; and his best efforts shall be exerted to promote the comfort and supply the wants of those who may make his house their temporary home.

The House will be opened on the first day of May next. A few Gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated. N. SAFFORD.

Utica, April 6, 1830. 14

MEDICAL SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A MILD and efficient remedy for this fatal disease was discovered by *Dr. Rafinesque*, Pulmist and Professor of Medical Botany in Philadelphia. It has cured or relieved six hundred persons, from Boston to New-Orleans, within two or three years. From three to six large bottles have effected radical cures. It is purely vegetable, fragrant and palatable. Patients actually become fond of it. It acts by medicating and healing the lungs, through the blood and air.

The Pulmist, or Art to cure the Consumption, has been published as a guide. Ample consultations furnished in difficult cases, at ten dollars.

The Pulmel and Pulmist sold in Utica, at the Philadelphia price, by WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, Agents. *Utica, Dec.* 7, 1830. 49

DR. ATTRIDGE'S TINCTURE, FOR DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is offered to the public as an effectual remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, and all Asthmatic Complaints. The discovery of this medicine has been the effect of long and attentive study, and is now made public from the most decided conviction, founded on ample experience, of its power in eradicating this disease, after all other medicine has failed.

Thousands are lingering under this disease in some form, sinking to the grave without a remedy, whom this medicine would certainly restore to perfect health and vigour. Its safety and innocence has been fully attested, so that it may be administered to the tenderest infant. It has been recommended by several of the most distinguished physicians in America, who admit that a more important discovery in medical science has never been made. Its best recommendation is the trial of a single bottle. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery. Humanity makes it a duty.

Desirous that this medicine may not be numbered with the host of quack medicines constantly offered to the public to cure all diseases, it will be sold at C. F. Stradling's, (late Tutts') Patent, Public and Genuine Medicine Warehouse, South gate, Royal Exchange, leading from Cornhill, and at Mr. Ward's, 324 Holborn, near Middle Row, London.

Sold by appointment, at the stores of WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, and J. B. MARCHISI, Utica. 39

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed his Medical Dispensary, to No. 39, Genesee st. where he will keep Dr. Roberts' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM for sale; and also at the druggist stores of Hitchcock & Swan, J. & W. Williams, Warner & Harvey, and H. Storrs & Co. Genesee street.

The Public are requested to take notice, that in future, every bottle put up by him will have his signature on the label which is on each bottle; and no others will be genuine. It is requested that this may be particularly noticed, as some envious, malicious adversary has made false assertions relating to its origin, preparation, and composition. The Subscriber assures the Public, that its composition is known only by him; and it gives him great pleasure that he is able to say, that in the short term of six months, since this medicine was offered for sale, it has been the means of restoring a number of valuable members of society to their usefulnes in life; and he is constantly receiving the most cheering accounts of its great benefits. He could publish a volume of letters and certificates, were it necessary; but it is believed that the respectable letters and certificates already published will be sufficient. The bottles heretofore sent to my accredited agents, without my signature, are of the same quality as those with it.

The use of the Medicamentum is particularly recommended on the commencement of the warm season, and during its continuance, to prevent all bilious disorders and complaints of the bowels. It is recommended by physicians of the first respectability, to use gentle laxatives during that time, and medicines that support the stomach and bowels, and produce healthy secretions and excretions; and no medicine is better calculated to produce these effects than the Welch Medicamentum.

Utica, April 6, 1830. M. HITCHCOCK.

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. WILLIAM CLARKE.

PETER PARLEY'S GEOGRAPHY.

HASTINGS & TRACY, publishers of the interesting little work, entitled, "Peter Parley's Method of telling about Geography to Children," now offer it for sale, and will supply Booksellers and others on the same terms with the publishers at Hartford. The previous publications of this author are well known; and the recommendations of the present work are numerous and respectable. *September*, 1830.

REMOVAL.

EW. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1830. 24

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of my Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass, "Swaim's Panacea, Philada." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine, when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine, has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium. Its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients, and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations.* The Proprietor pledges himself to the public, and gives them the most solemn assurance, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. Wm. SWAIM.

WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, sole agents for Utica. *Utica, February,* 1830. 51

DR. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsy, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation at the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a discaaed state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to my business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in Utica:— UTICA, *Jan.* 6, 1830.

Dr. Hitchcock—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums or specifics*; and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition.

Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

Sir—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce it into general use. A. P. PAINE.

UTICA, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, No. 39, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. Sterry, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples